The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4791. | NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1867. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH TO FEB. 2.

The Question of Reform in England.

Rumor that Mr. Laird Offers to to Pay the Alabama Claims.

Garibaldi Discountenancing an Uprising at Rome.

Count Bismarck Refuses to Declare His Foreign Policy.

Russia Protests against the Gathering of Poles in Galicia.

Destructive Earthquake on the West Coast of Africa.

ENGLAND.

The Queen's Speech—Queer Rumor About the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

It is now certain that the Queen in her speech at the opening of Parliament will propose reform measures.

There is a rumor that Mr. LAIRD himself offers to pay the *Alabama* claims.

No Reform Bill to be Introduced.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2—Evening.

It is now said that the plans of the Government do not embrace the introduction of a reform bill. The subject of reform will merely be recommended.

Rumors About Maximilian.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2—Evening.

Advices from the Continent state that it is officially announced that MAXIMILIAN will remain in Mexico if the Congress of that country, now soon to assemble, will sustain him.

Railroad Matters.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which were referred to a Committee of Inquiry, have much improved.

Disaster—Loss of the Ship Monmouth, With Eight of the Crew.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The ship *Monmouth*, Capt. JONES, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 18th of November, for Liverpool *via* Pensacola, was abandoned at sea. No date. Eight lives were lost. The remainder of the crew, twelve in number, were saved.

FRANCE.

Further Concessions in France.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will soon issue a decree granting the perpetual right of social and religious meetings.

The Military Camp.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The Imperial Army will camp this year near this city, and not at Chalons, as usual.

GERMANY.

The North German Flag—Prussia Declines to Treat with South Germany.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 1.

The flag of the North German Confederation has been agreed on. It will consist of an eagle and a black, a white and a red stripe.

Prussia declines to treat with the South German States on account of the provisions of the Treaty of Prague.

Bismarck Refuses to Declare His Policy.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Count BISMARCK has refused to declare the policy to be pursued by Germany with regard to the difference between France and Belgium on the one side and the Prussian Government on the other.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Discountenances an Uprising at Rome.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2—Noon.

GARIBALDI discountenances any rising at Rome, and has written a note discouraging the scheme for the present.

RUSSIA.

A Protest Against the Gathering of Poles in Prussia.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2—Noon.

Advices have been received which state that the Government of Russia is protesting against the gathering of Poles Galicia.

AFRICA.

Destructive Earthquake on the West Coast.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

Late advices received from Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, state that an earthquake had occurred there, which was very destructive of human life and property.

SPAIN.

Further Political Arrests.

MADRID, Friday, Feb. 1.

More than a hundred arrests have been made in this city recently of persons believed to be connected with revolutionary schemes.

CRETE.

The Eastern Question.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

La Presse thinks that the presence of the American squadron in the Mediterranean serves only to complicate the Eastern question.

Greece and the Cretan Rebellion.

ATHENS, Friday, Feb 1.

It is impossible for the Government of Greece to prevent the volunteers from leaving for Crete. Fifteen hundred soldiers have just departed to aid their struggling brethren in that island.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

Consols for Money, 90 11-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 72 15-16.

Illinois Central Shares, 83¼.

Erie, 39.

A dispatch from Paris says United States Five-Twenties closed there at 82¾.

A dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main says United States Five-Twenty bonds closed this evening at 76¾.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2—Noon.

Consols for money 90¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares 80¾.

Erie Railway Shares 39.

United States Five-twenty bonds 73.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2—Evening.

Consols have declined 1-16, and are quoted at 90 9-16.

Erie Railway shares have declined ⅛, and closed at 38⅞.

At Frankfort, United States Five-Twenty bonds have advanced ⅛, and closed at 76⅞. At Paris the United States bonds advanced fully ⅜, and closed at 82¾.

The bonds in this city are unchanged, as are also Illinois Central shares, the former closing at 73, and the latter at 80¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The Cotton market closed dull. The sales today were only 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14¼; Middling Orleans, 15¼.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market in that city for goods and yarns being flat and prices much lower.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Wheat and Flour market is much easier. Corn has declined to 40s.@40s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 6d.@1s. 6½d. ⅌ gallon for Pennsylvania and Canada, refined.

PROVISIONS—Beef has advanced half a crown. Lard is quoted at 53s. for American. Cheese has declined 1s. for middling to fine American.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 2—Noon.

The Cotton Market to-day opens dull and inactive. The quotations are unchanged.

The sales to-day will not probably exceed 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 2—Evening.

The Cotton market closed dull and inactive. The sales to-day were only 6,000 bales. Prices, however, were firm, and Middling Uplands at 14⅛d. ⅌ lb.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet. Corn, however, is declining, the closing price this evening 40s. ⅌ 480 lbs., for mixed Western, (American.)

The Provision market is quiet and steady.

Produce—Spirits Turpentine is salable at 37s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

Advices have been received here of the arrival at Monrovia, West Coast of Africa, of the United States steamer *Sacramento*, on the 12th of January.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Portland Jan. 19, touched at Greencastle, *en route* to Liverpool, this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York Jan. 19, arrived off this port this evening, and soon after proceeded to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Feb. 2—Noon.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York Jan. 23, arrived at Queenstown early this morning.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Chair laid before the Senate the President's response to a resolution of inquiry whether any person rejected by the Senate has been continued in office after such rejection.

Ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Petitions were offered and referred, among them one from the sugar refiners of the United States, stating that there are $35,000,000 invested in the sugar refineries of the United States, and asking for protection in the pending Tariff Bill.

THE ONONDAGA IRON-CLAD.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return the iron-clad *Onondaga* to her builder, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, on his refunding the amount advanced to him.

It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

COURTS IN IDAHO.

Mr. WADE called up a bill authorizing the Judges of the Territory of Idaho to appoint the times and places of holding Court in toe Territory, and providing that the Legislature of the Territory shall meet biennially on the first Monday of December, and be elected biennially in August, which was debated and passed.

OCEAN MAILS.

Mr. CONNESS called up a joint resolution authorizing ocean mail service three times per month between San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, at a cost not to exceed $25,000 per annum, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, which was passed.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution calling for a copy of the letter in which Mr. SEWARD founded his inquiries of Mr. MOTLEY, and to furnish the name of the writer, which was passed.

OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to;

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of $40,000 for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Willamette River, Oregon, and to report by bill or otherwise.

SHIP CANAL.

Mr. CONNESS introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to report to the Senate what steps have been taken by him to obtain from the Republic of Colombia the right for the United States to make necessary surveys for an interoceanic ship canal through the territory of that Republic.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the joint resolution prohibiting payments from the Treasury to persons not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression, with an amendment striking out the provision as above quoted, and leaving the bill to prohibit the payment of any claim of such persons occurring prior to the 13th of April, 1861, and providing further that no pardon shall authorize such payment until this joint resolution shall be modified or rejected.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the bill providing for the entry at the minimum price of public lands in the State of California and Nevada land settled and occupied as town sites. The amendment provides that the act shall be construed subject to the provisions of the act entitled an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes, and nothing in the act shall be construed to grant any right in conflict with the rights of miners upon the public lands, which they hold under any law of Congress, or by virtue of the rules or customs of miners.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to define and punish certain crimes; the rule named with an amendment striking out the whole bill, and inserting:

"That if any person shall rob another unlawfully in the custody thereof, of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, or shall feloniously take and carry away the same, the person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one nor more than ten years, or by both at the discretion of the Court."

REMOVAL OF CASES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. HAINES introduced a bill to amend an act entitled, "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts," approved July 27, 1866, which amendment provides that parties now resident of any one of the States lately in insurrection, or a party plaintiff in any cause now pending or hereafter brought in any Court of such State, or is or shall be defended in a cause retained according to the laws of such State, for the adjudication of relief sought by him after the plaintiff has ceased to prosecute the original action, shall be entitled, where the amount involved exceeds $500, at any time before the trial or final hearing thereof, to have said cause removed to the United States Circuit Court for such State in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement. Provided that such removal shall apply only to such causes as could, under the Constitution, and existing laws, be brought into the Circuit or District Court of the United States, in such State, by original action.

Section 2 provides that the pleadings in the cause, when transferred, shall have the same force and effect which the original pleadings would have in the State Courts, under the laws and practices thereof, at the time of the commencing of the cause therein, provided that no person shall be excluded or prevented from testifying, or be deemed incompetent as a witness upon account of his color or race.

PAIRING OFF.

Mr. BUCKALEW rose to a personal explanation. He was charged by a Philadelphia paper, with dodging the vote on the Tariff. This was not true; he had paired off with Mr. CRESSWELL, who was absent.

Mr. DIXON said if he had been present, he would have voted for the bill. He had paired off with Mr. SAULSBURY.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill came up at 1 o'clock. The pending question was upon the amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike out the proposition of the House bill, exempting from sale under the operations of the law, so much of the debtors' property as is exempted by the Exemption Law of the State in which the debtors reside.

This was debated by Messrs. STEWART, FOSTER, POLAND and DOOLITTLE, after which the vote was taken on Mr. WILSON's amendment to insert in lieu of the above a provision that an amount may be exempted not to exceed $2,000. This was disagreed to, and the question then recurred on striking out the clause above referred to from the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Fogg, Foster, Harris, Fessenden, Lane, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Williams, Wilson—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cowan, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Potter, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey—25.

So the clause was not stricken out.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of office was received from the House, and amended so as to include Cabinet officers among those who shall not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate disagree to this amendment and call for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would agree to the amendment. He did not see why Cabinet Ministers should be excepted from the provisions of the bill, and the fight might as well be made here as in a Committee of Conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senate had expressed its opinion very decidedly on this subject, and according to the usages of the body it ought not to be pressed to concur in what it had so decidedly voted down.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to postpone any further consideration of this subject, which was disagreed to.

The Clerk of the House here arrived, and announced the proceedings of the House on the death of PHILIP JOHNSON, Representative from the Eleventh Pennsylvania District.

Mr. BUCKALEW delivered an address on the life and character of the deceased, of whom he spoke in terms of sincere regard and high respect.

The customary resolutions of condolence and regret were passed, and the Senate adjourned at 3:45 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of FRANCIS THOMAS, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate a tabular statement of the amount of revenue paid into the Treasury of the United States from the City of Baltimore and each of the several counties of Maryland in 1864 and 1865, from all sources, except from duties on imports.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, leave was given to the Judiciary Committee to sit during the session of the House for the remainder of this session.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, the Superintendent of Public Printing was directed to intersperse the illustrations of the Agricultural Report of 1865 in the edition furnished to members, as in the edition furnished to the Commissioners of Agriculture.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of willow-growers, asking increased tariff on willows. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the petition of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, and others, citizens of New-York City, remonstrating against movements looking to the impeachment of the President, and praying for the adoption of measures to promote the peace and prosperity of the country. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. HOOPER asked unanimous consent for a motion that from and after Monday next the House take a recess daily, except Saturdays, from 4:30 till 7:30.

Mr. WENTWORTH objected, unless it was agreed that no votes should be taken in the evening session.

Mr. HOOPER said that the evening sessions were to be for business, and gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to suspend the rules for that purpose.

ARMS FURNISHED TO INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the reports of the military officers relative to the furnishing of arms to Indians by Indian agents were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Senate bill to regulate the tenure of civil officers, the question being on reconsidering the vote whereby the House rejected yesterday the amendments offered by Mr. WILLIAMS striking out the exception made in the bill to the Cabinet officers. The effect of the amendment is to make the removal of Cabinet officers subject to the advice and approval of the Senate, as with all other civil officers covered by the bill.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted—yeas 74, nays 65; so the vote rejecting the amendment was reconsidered.

The question then recurred on the amendment and it was adopted—yeas 82, nays 63; so the exception to the Cabinet officers in the first section of the bill, from its operation, was struck out.

The following is the vote in detail on the adoption of Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullum, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Hotchkiss, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, Julian, Kelley, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Lynch, McKee, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Stokes, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Defrees, Deming, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New-York, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kerr, Kendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Leblond, Leftwich, Longyear, Marvin, Maynard, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Plants, Pomeroy, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Rogers, Ross, Schenck, Shanklin, Stilwell, Strouse, Taylor of Tennessee, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Winfield—63.

The words in the second section, excepting those specially excepted in section one of this act, were then, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, struck out.

The bill was then passed; yeas, 111; nays, 38.

THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill were taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered printed.

PATENTS.

The House then took up the House Bill yesterday in the morning hour, for the extension of the patents of THOMAS W. HARVEY, for improvements in machinery for cutting screws and for dressing screw heads.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 74, nays 6. So the bill was laid on the table.

The Committees were then called for reports of a private character.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

The bills reported from the Committee on Claims were disposed of as follows:

To pay Mrs. ELMA A. PORCH $500 for services as a spy in Missouri. Referred to Committee of the whole House.

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a certain draft to W. W. POTTER, late acting Military Agent for the State of New-York, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution, providing for the payment of certain Kentucky militia forces, was passed with amendments.

The House bill for the relief of GEORGE M. FAY and NATHAN FAY, of Eureka, Humboldt County, California, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the relief of J. and O. P. COBB & Co., of Aurora, Ind., was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, Commander in the navy, was referred to Committee of the Whole House.

House Bill for the relief of VICTOR MYLENS, Lieutenant in the Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the relief of ALANSON EATON, Receiver of Public Money, at the Land Office at Steven's Point, Wisconsin, was passed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the private calendar; Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair.

All the bills were objected to except the following, which were laid aside to be reported to the House:

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the claim of JOHN R. BUCKLIN. Senate bill for the relief of E. J. CUBLEY, House bill for the relief of EMMA A. PORCH.

The Committee rose, and the three bills reported above were passed.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill providing for the election of a Congressional printer. The bill provides that the House of Representatives shall vice vers appoint a competent person who shall be a practical printer, to take charge of and manage the Government printing office. That the person so selected shall be an officer of the House, and shall be denominated the Congressional Printer, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected. He is to print and bind the journals, and such other documents as may be ordered by each House of Congress, and to execute all the printing and binding for the respective Departments of the Government, now required by law to be executed at the Government Printing Office, and to be in all respects governed by the laws in force in reference to the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the execution of printing and binding, and abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. LAFLIN made a statement in explanation of the bill, and offered to yield the floor for limited debate. No member, however, sought the floor for the purpose of discussing the bill, and therefore Mr. LAFLIN moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. TRIMBLE moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion. The yeas and nays were ordered.

DEATH OF HON. PHILIP JOHNSON.

Pending the vote Mr. ANCONA rose and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, last Thursday evening, and after some remarks in eulogy of the life and character of the deceased, he offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep emotion the announcement of the death of Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, member of the House from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That this House tender to the relatives of the deceased the expression of its sympathy on this afflicting event; and that as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of this House go in mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That the members of this House attend the funeral of the deceased from the Hall of the House at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that a Committee of Arrangements of nine members be appointed to superintend the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the widow of the deceased; and further, that he communicate these proceedings to the Senate, with the request that it unite in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this House do now adjourn.

Remarks in eulogy of the deceased were further made by Messrs. MOORHEAD, BAYER and STROUSE, after which the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Speaker announced as the Committee of Arrangements Messrs. Glossbrenner, Fincke, Ailey, Ferry, Moorhead, Niblack, Eldridge, Nicholson and Sitgreaves.

The House at 3 P. M. adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Imprisonment for Debt—Aaron Burr—A Breeze in the Assembly—Ocean Telegraphing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1867.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee and the Committee of the Whole having both approved of the bill in reference to enforcing the collection of debts due to domestic servants and other working women, it came up for a third reading this morning, and failed to receive the requisite number of votes. It lies on the table for reconsideration. This is the bill which authorizes imprisonment for debts of the class referred to, when not exceeding $25, the period of imprisonment not to exceed twenty-five days, and applies only to the City and County of New-York. It received 59 votes, being a considerable majority of those voting, but not a sufficient number to pass it. The bill has given rise to considerable feeling in consequence of the imprisonment for debt feature.

A REMINISCENCE OF AARON BURR.

The recollection of AARON BURR was revived by the passage in the Assembly to-day of a bill to repeal an act passed in 1864, giving the Church of the Intercession at Carmansville, in the City of New-York, the right to take real estate by devise. This bill was passed very quietly at the time mentioned, nobody here understanding of how much importance it really was, and no one supposing it possible a little rural parish could ever be the recipient of large devises of lands. But almost immediately after its passage, the celebrated Madame JUMEL, as to whose marriage with the late AARON BURR there was at one time so much romantic mystery, died, and it was discovered that she had made a will leaving to this little parish real estate enough to make it, after Trinity, the wealthiest church in America. The Courts have been engaged ever since with the litigation commenced by Mme. JUMEL's heirs-at-law to set aside this will, and but for the compromise effected before trial, this would have been one of the *causes celebres* of our legal annals. The Church voluntarily surrenders the magnificent gift, and consents to a repeal of the act by which it was made an exception to our statutes against mortmain, and the heirs of law are justly enriched. The bill for this purpose was introduced and carried through by Mr. DEVELIN, who gave an interesting history of the testatrix and of her life with BURR. The principal beneficiary is a well-known New-York lawyer, Mr. NELSON CHASE, who was, with Mr. O'CONOR, the counsel for Mrs. FORREST in her divorce suit.

A BREEZE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Hitherto the quarreling in the Assembly has been confined wholly to the harmonious Democratic delegation from New-York; but to-day there was a lively time among the country members. The interminable debate on public printing having been revived, the Speaker ruled Mr. WOOD out of order, an appeal was made and a free fight of the wordy order at once commenced. But after members had ventilated their views to their own satisfaction the appeal was withdrawn. It might have been as well to let it go to a vote, as the result would have been a lesson to those who run these tilts against the Speaker. Mr. PITTS, so far, has managed the rather unruly body over which he presides with great skill and firmness, and has great personal popularity among members.

THE NEW OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The bill to authorize the construction of the new line passed the Senate yesterday. Before the vote Mr. WILLIAMS moved to recommit the bill, for the purpose of explanation.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY said that at present telegraphic communication between this country and Europe is in the hands of a Power who is friendly now, but who is very likely to become unfriendly at some future time. Every patriotic consideration must prompt the desire that this matter shall not be absolutely within control of Great Britain. This bill simply proposes to establish communication between our own commercial emporium and the Empire of France. It provides that if the Company chartered does not lay a cable within two years, its rights and franchises shall cease. A monopoly, it is true, is granted for twenty years. But some encouragement is necessary in order to secure the investment of capital in the enterprise. As to the jurisdiction of the State of New-York over the subject there can be no question whatever.

Mr. GIBSON said that when the bill was passed in the Committee of the Whole, nothing was said in support of it, because it was believed that its importance and benefit were so manifest that they required no argument. It appeals to every patriotic heart. All will see the vast importance of making some provision by which, in case of war with Great Britain, the telegraphic communication with Europe shall not be in the hands of a monopoly, controlled by that Power. And the observation of history must convince all that such an event is not an impossibility in the future. The bill provides that the State shall have absolute control of one wire through the cable for a certain period every day.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked whether it was intended by the corporators named to go on and construct the line?

Mr. H. C. MURPHY answered that very few private individuals would be able to go forward and perfect such an enterprise. But if it be asked whether these persons intend to go forward and do all that is possible for them to do, the answer is that they do. One of the corporators is Mr. LEIGH, formerly a member of this Legislature, and a most honorable gentleman. He declares that the company have assurances of the subscription of sufficient capital, if the privileges embraced in the bill are granted. The monopoly asked for is essential to secure this capital. The design is to lay a cable from New-York to the Empire of France by the way of the Azores.

Mr. LENT said the company gave evidence of the determination to lay a cable, by stipulating for the surrender of its privileges if one was not laid in two years.

Mr. E. CORNELL said he knew nothing of the bill and had not been consulted in reference to it. But he did know that the British Government had granted to the existing company the exclusive right to run cables from the coasts of Ireland and that of Newfoundland. Unless such privileges are granted in the present case, it is safe to assume that capital will not be invested in the enterprise.

Mr. WHITE said that the suggestion from the Senator from the Twelfth (Mr. GIBSON) touched the vital point in the case. The bill is intended not to create a monopoly, but to prevent and destroy one. With regard to the cable which is now constructed, it has already become apparent that, under circumstances, it may become an element of danger to this country. It is a monopoly against this country. What is now proposed is a monopoly for the benefit of the country. There is no argument against this principle which would not apply equally to all patent rights which are granted for the exclusive use of inventions; the design being to foster interests which otherwise might be unable to develop. It is not necessary to suppose that the construction of this cable must depend entirely upon American capital. We can press into its support the capital of France and of the Continent. And all who know the facts understand that there is no more powerful motive to control the French mind than jealousy of the industrial resources of other nations. This was the stimulus to the Great Exposition intended to be held this year. There was only one question—whether the grant of this right would prevent the laying of another cable from Heart's Content to New-York. If there was no such prohibition, the measure was clearly entitled to the indorsement of the Senate.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY said that there was no provision in the act which could be tortured so as to forbid a continuance of the present cable. But this danger was sufficiently obviated by the concluding section, which left the matter entirely within the control of the Legislature of the State.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that no one was more ready than himself to encourage a measure of great public utility, and after the explanation made by Senators he would withdrew his motion and vote for the act.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The session of the Senate was brief to-day, a quorum not being present.

CITY OF ELMIRA.

Mr. HIGGS introduced a bill amending the charter of Elmira, by dividing the city into six wards.

GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREY, a bill relative to the election of the directors of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad by the Common Council of Rochester was recommitted to the Railroad Committee.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The bill amending the charter of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Cooper Union.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Dutchess County to levy a tax to pay for lands for an asylum for the insane.

Amending the Central Railroad law, giving equal facilities to express or freight companies.

To amend an act relative to joint stock companies.

REPORTS.

By Mr. VANDENBURG—To authorize certain towns in Oneida, Chenango and Madison Counties to take stock in a railroad.

By Mr. POTTER—To amend the charter of New-Rochelle.

By Mr. RICE—To incorporate the New-York College of Dentistry.

By Mr. SIMONSON—To amend the charter of the Blind Mechanics' Association.

By Mr. KIMBALL—To incorporate the Provident Fund Society of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By H. SMITH—To incorporate the National Telegraphic Union Association.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURG—To incorporate the City of Binghamton.

Also, to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Broome County.

By Mr. STILES—To enable National Banking Associations to become State Banking Institutions.

By Mr. JULIAND—To incorporate the New-York Storage and Deposit Company.

By Mr. WEED—To make common schools in this State free to all.

Also, to compel horse railroad and other railroad companies to make reports.

By Mr. GIBBS—To facilitate the construction of the Oswego and Rondout Railroad by tunneling Pine Hill.

By Mr. WILBER—To incorporate the Loaners' and Trust Company of New-York.

Also, for the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. BURROWS—To amend the act relative to surplus funds in Savings Banks.

Also, to incorporate the Home Savings Bank in New-York.

By Mr. BUCKLEY—Relative to Commissioners of the Brooklyn Prospect Park.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—For a railroad in Twenty-third-street, Greenwich avenue and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Company.

By Mr. SIMONSON—In relation to certain departments of the New-York City Government.

Also to increase the salaries of the employes of the Paid Fire Department.

By D. P. WOOD—To provide means for the discharged sick and disabled soldiers.

By Mr. SCOUTT—To amend the General Bounty Act.

By Mr. TORRY—For an elevated railway in New-York.

Also in relation to the Buffalo Water Works Company.

Also in relation to the Buffalo harbor.

Also for the relief of the Buffalo and Cleveland Transportation Company.

Also for the relief of the Buffalo and Detroit Transportation Company.

Also to aid the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad; it appropriates $500,000.

By Mr. COVEL—For the better protection of passengers and freight carried on railroads.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To amend the charter of the Little Falls village.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To allow the Travelers' Insurance Company to insure lives of individuals.

By Mr. OAKEY—To incorporate the New-York and African Transatlantic Company.

Also, to convert bonds of the Mariposa Company to preferred stock.

By Mr. HALSEY—In relation to the Seamen's Savings Bank in New-York.

By Mr. RICE—To incorporate the Oswego Historical Association.

By Mr. BOYD—To enlarge the boundaries of Waterloo Village.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To enable corporations organized under general laws, to extend the term of their existence.

By Mr. LEFEVRE—In relation to gas meters in New-York.

By Mr. MAXWELL—To incorporate the National Warehouse and Security Company.

By J. G. BAKER—To regulate the Rhinebeck and Kingston Ferry.

By Mr. PENFIELD—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company.

By Mr. TRAVIS—To incorporate the Producers' Warehouse, Guaranty and Commission Company.

By Mr. WILBER—To incorporate the Poughkeepsie Young Men's Christian Association.

By Mr. POTTER—To punish embezzlement.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To amend the act relative to insurance companies.

Mr. CREAMER asked the unanimous consent to consider the resolutions relative to the investigation into the management of ferries between New-York and Brooklyn. Granted, and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. WAGSTAFF called up the resolution expressing sympathy for the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks. Adopted.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Death of a Journalist in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

JAMES F. OTIS, a journalist well known in many leading cities, died in this city yesterday, after a lingering illness of some months. He was a son of JAMES A. OTIS, and nephew of the late H. G. OTIS, of this city, and was born at Newburyport.

—The operatives of the Middlesex Woolen Mills at Lowell are on a strike, caused by reduction of wages.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is now paying its January dividend at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway. Instead of sending out checks to the stockholders, as has been done heretofore, payment is made on their orders or drafts through banks, or otherwise, upon the treasurer of he Company. The change was made necessary in consequence of the loss and miscarriage of checks through the mails, and the frequent changes of residence, without notice, in a class of stockholders so wide and so largely scattered.

The Snow Blockade at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Rome and Oswego Railroad is not yet open. On the Oswego and Syracuse Road trains commenced running last night.

The Brig Ocean Wave Abandoned at Sea.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The brig *Ocean Wave*, of Belfast, Capt. THOMAS, from Satilla River for New-York, was fallen in with Jan. 19, in lat. 37°, long. 66°, in a sinking condition, and all hands taken off by the ship *John Sidney*, and brought to this port. The brig had experienced a succession of heavy gales and terrible seas, which straining the vessel caused her to leak badly, and her pumps could not keep her free. On the 21st of December she shipped a sea that washed away her boat, water casks, spare spars, &c., and the bad weather continuing unabated, she was finally abandoned when the sea was making a clean breach over her, and the water was up to her cabin floor.

CALIFORNIA.

Opening of a New Steamship Line to China—Great Expectations—Fears of an Increase in the Immigration of Celestials—A Bull against Dancing—Chinese Slavery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

The great event of the week was the sailing, on New-Year's Day, of the splendid steamship *Colorado* direct for China. This is the first steamship of the line that has sailed, and the occurrence was hailed as opening a new era in the commercial history of California. Crowds went down to see her leave the dock, and one enthusiastic old gentleman exclaimed that she was the first real missionary that had ever departed for the land of the benighted Celestials. The *Colorado* has been thoroughly overhauled and partly rebuilt, and is one of the finest steamers afloat. The Pacific Steamship Company intend that the boats of this line shall not be surpassed for elegance and comfort. As they are the pioneers in this line, they intend to compete vigorously for public patronage. All the trade with China is now carried on by sailing vessels; but if shippers can be made to feel satisfied that they can get their consignments carried through without delay and at small expense, they will give their patronage to the new line. The only drawback to the enterprise is the fear of a tremendous rush of Orientals to our shores. We have more of them now than we want. Those that are here now are just beginning to get Americanized in a small way, and the idea of having any more of the raw material on our hands is perfectly awful.

With the sailing of this steamer, steam travel round the world is complete. And those who wish to make a voyage round the globe can now enjoy the privilege. They can go to China from New-York by way of San Francisco, and at Hong Kong take the steamers of the English peninsular, Oriental or the French Messageries, which run by the way of India and the Red Sea. The establishment of this line will not only open a trade between this country, China and Japan, but will also open another and more important trade with the East Indies. As all this trade must come to San Francisco, our young and growing city is bound to become one of the greatest commercial emporiums in the world, and the Eastern people must not be surprised if in less than ten years they see a city rising upon these sand-hills that will rival not only New-York, but even London itself. The vast trade which the establishment of this line will create between this country and China, will make the rapid completion of the Pacific Railroad an immediate necessity, on account of the shortness of the route and the cheapness with which goods can be transported between the two countries. As this route will be much shorter than the one between Europe and China, we shall expect to see a large amount of the European trade pass over this route. The *Colorado* will go direct to Yokohama, and from there to Hong Kong. The trip to Yokohama will probably be made in seventeen days, and from thence to Hong Kong in six days and a half, making the entire voyage in twenty-five or twenty-six days. The distance from San Francisco to Yokohama is 4,761 miles, and from Yokohama to Hong Kong 1,579 miles, making a sum total of 6,340 miles. It was expected that the steamers of this line would stop at Honolulu, but as it would take ten days longer to make the stoppage at the Hawaiian Islands, the commercial community will be better satisfied with the direct through trip. This arrangement may answer very well for the commercial world, but those who are traveling for pleasure will be sadly disappointed at this change in the arrangements. The Winter steamers to Japan will probably run along in a zone of prevailing east winds, or at least calms—that is the calms of cancer between the northwest trades and the westerly winds. They will have no particular currents against or for them. Occasionally in Summer the steamers will encounter head winds, but they are generally light or moderate. But should fresh head winds be encountered, it will be very easy for them to run down to 30° 59', and keep along the Winter route. The return steamers will take the great circle, which will give them strong northwest or southwest winds all the way, and a moderately favorable current to San Francisco. They will have a westerly swell after them, and the distance will be from 210 to 284 miles shorter than by the outward trip. The reason why the steamers do not touch at Honolulu is to avoid a stormy region which lies to the north and east of the Sandwich Islands.

Bishop KIPP astonished the lambs of his flock by forbidding them to dance at their holiday festivals. This has been considered a very innocent amusement for the children, and the bull depriving them of it took all by surprise. Now, that he has entered upon the good work, we hope that he will issue another bull, if it would not be hitting too near home, forbidding the drinking of too much wine.

Gen. WILLIAMS, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State, accidentally shot himself in his office day before yesterday. He had opened one of the drawers of his desk, and was taking out his revolver, when the trigger caught in something; the revolver went off, shooting the General in the head.

Ever since the emigration of the Chinese to this coast first commenced there has existed among them a system of Slavery, which, for its barbarity, and the low degradation to which it has reduced its victims, has no parallel in history, and it has been suffered to grow and strengthen in our midst until these Chinese slaveholders have become bold enough to try to use the laws of the State to assist them in holding their slaves. In many cases these slaves are women, and they are used for the most degrading purposes; and if they ever attempt to escape from the vile life they are leading, some charge of petty theft would be trumped up against them, and they would be sent to prison until they consented to return to their masters, when the charge would be withdrawn. Our new Chief of the Police has determined to nip this institution in the bud, and he has made a very good beginning. A China woman had run away from her master, and joined herself to a fellow-countryman, and took up her residence with him in Sacramento. Her master discovering her whereabouts, went before a magistrate, and sueing out a warrant, went to the Police Justice to get it served. Mr. CROWLEY told him that he must get a Sacramento officer to serve it, and at the same time detailed an officer to arrest all the parties on their return to the city. They were all taken before a Justice of the Peace, and subjected to a rigid examination, which resulted in the discharge of the woman, and the holding of the man for trial. ROD.

Arrival of the Jacmel Packet from Aspinwall.

The brig *Jacmel Packet*, SAUNDERS, late DOWES, from Singapore Aug. 20, and Aspinwall Jan. 9, with merchandise to H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of the Port, arrived here to-day. Jan. 31, latitude 36° 50', longitude 72° 10', saw the wreck of schooner *Mary*, of New-Jersey.

The *Jacmel Packet* was from Singapore for Melbourne, and was seized by the United States Consul at Aspinwall for an attempt by the Captain to dispose of her cargo at that port to the Venezuelan Government. She is in charge of an officer and prize crew of the United States steamer *Mackinaw*.

Sentence of Express Robbers in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The six men who attacked and robbed the wagon of the Hope Express, between Kingston and Wilkesbarre, of the 9th of January last, of the sum of $16,000, have to-day been sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of five years each.

Thunder Storm.

The January thaw was at its height yesterday, and the snow rapidly melted away. Early in the evening a drizzling rain set in, and by 9 o'clock had grown into a heavy shower. About midnight we had several vivid flashes of lightning, with thunder heavy enough for an August afternoon.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF GAMBLERS

Descent of the Police Upon a Keno Gambling Hell—Eighty Gamblers Arrested—Seizure of a Complete Apparatus, &c.

Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, has frequently received complaints from residents of the Ward against a new style of gambling, called "Keno," and he had his attention directed last week to the liquor saloon of ALEXANDER R. SPENCER, at No. 512 Broadway, where it was alleged that the game of "Keno" was in full operation.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Captain detailed six or seven officers, in citizens' clothes, to reconnoitre, and they found little or no difficulty in gaining access to the premises, and they found the large room in the rear absolutely crammed by a miscellaneous crowd of men and boys, who were busily engaged in following the course of the "keno" bank, and the run of the numbers as they fell from the revolving globe in the hands of the dealer.

As soon as these officers became satisfied that a gambling game was in progress, they closed the outer doors and announced to the astonished inmates that they were all prisoners. A scene of wild confusion then ensued, and the unfortunates within demanded their release, but to no purpose.

An additional force was sent for to the Station-house, on the arrival of which all of those found in the premises were marched off to the Station-house and locked up in the cells. Their names are as follows:

Alexander R. Spencer, 31, United States, proprietor, single, gambling house.
Samuel C. Hine, 26, United States, barkeeper, single, gambling.
Bradley Clark, 26, United States, waiter, married, gambling.
Lewis King, 31, German, jeweller, single, gambling.
James Grady, 28, St. John, N. B., sailor, single—pistol and knife found in his possession.
Richard Melrose, 28, England, jeweller, married, gambling.
Simeon Gordon, 19, United States, tinsmith, single, gambling.
Wm. Kaller, 24, United States, milkman, single, gambling.
Wm. Forest, 22, United States, porter, single, gambling.
Wm. Brown, 38, United States, carpenter, married, gambling.
Wm. Smith, 44, Ireland, baker, married, gambling.
Augustus Hamilton, 37, United States, printer, single, gambling.
Joseph Rode, 23, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
Wm. H. Lawrence, 25, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
James Johnson, 45, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
Ex-Aldermen Amos T. Garitt, 51, United States, merchant, married, gambling.
William Stewart, 30, Scotland, clerk, single, gambling.
Joseph Wells, 31, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
Geo. F. Jennings, 35, United States, baker, single, gambling.
Chas. H. Seymour, 36, United States, broker, married, gambling.
Monroe Crittenden, 26, United States, chairmaker, single, gambling.
Thomas C. Bell, 30, United States, printer, single, gambling.
Wm. Johnson, 27, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
David Harrington, 26, United States, bookbinder, married, gambling.
Thomas Williams, 30, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
William Stanley, 28, United States, carman, single, gambling.
James Clark, 28, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
James Sanford, 25, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
William Wallace, 20, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
Geo. Evans, 19, United States, clerk, single, gambling, (pistol found in his possession.)
Henry Evarts, 24, United States, book-keeper, single, gambling.
John Robinson, 24, United States, no occupation, single, gambling.
Geo. Anderson, 27, United States, safemaker, single, gambling.
James Irving, 28, United States, book-keeper, single, gambling.
Harvy H. Percival, 33, United States, ship joiner, married, gambling.
James G. Wayner, 18 United States, bartender, single, gambling.
Wm. J. Allen, 28, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
Charles Johnson, 23, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
Jerry R. Peterson, 19, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
James W. Herring, 28, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
John R. Stewart, 20, United States, shoemaker, married, gambling.
Charles Wells, 27, Germany, cabinetmaker, single, gambling.
Charles White, 32, United States, porter, married, gambling.
Henry Adams, 23, Ireland, hatter, married, gambling.
John Thorp, 35, United States, clerk, married, charged with disorderly conduct.
George F. Dawson, 42, Nova Scotia, single, charge gambling.
John Townsend, 45, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
George Harris, 18, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
Peter Fay, 24, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
Henry Leonard, 28, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
Henry Crawford, 35, United States, carriage-maker, single, gambling.
Willis A. Williams, 24, United States, machinist, single, gambling.
Charles Thompson, 23, United States, machinist, single, gambling.
Daniel J. Maloney, 21, Ireland, machinist, married, gambling.
Henry Mason, 49, United States, mason, married, gambling.
Wm. Thompson, 29, United States, book-keeper, single, gambling.
Leslie Brimmer, 26, United States, minstrel, single, gambling.
Willard J. Sweet, 31, United States, machinist, single, gambling.
George Edsell, 37, United States, blacksmith, married, gambler.
Morris J. Mitchell, 23, United States engineer, single, gambler.
George Snow, 26, United States railroader, single, gambler.
Edwin Bruges, 25, United States varnisher, single, gambler.
George B. Lewis, 23, United States news-agent, single, gambler.
Charles H. Post, 27, United States, seaman, single, gambling.
Wm. H. Watson, 23, United States, stoves, married, gambling.
Benj. F. Barber, 26, United States, clocks, single, gambling.
James Harris, 34, United States, carver, single, gambling.
Geo. W. Brown, 42, United States, liquors, married, gambling.
James Hawley, 31, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
Mathew Brummer, 23, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
Wm. Baland, 22, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
Wm. Burgess, 47, United States, auctioneer, married, gambling.
Samuel Spencer, 26, United States, bartender, single, gambling.
James W. Talmage, 25, United States, machinist, single, gambling.
John R. Nelson, 28, United States, clerk, married, gambling.
Charles Van Buren, 39, United States, clerk, single, gambling.
John Early, 32, Ireland, laborer, married, intoxication.

These prisoners were locked up in fourteen cells, each of which was crowded to excess, but the accommodations of the Station were fully occupied.

As our reporter left they were making night hideous with yells and oaths. They will be taken to the Tombs Police Court this morning.

STEALING FOR A HOME.—A native of the Emerald Isle, 31 years of age, and giving the name of PATRICK DOLAN, was arrested early last evening for stealing a pair of boots from in front of JOHN WHYTE's shoe-store, No. 34 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Upon being taken to the Police-station, DOLAN stated that he could not procure any work, and having no money, he concluded that was a sure way of procuring board and lodging.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—PATRICK FEELING, ADAM BENDER and WM. IRISH were arrested yesterday by order of Chief of Police WILKES, of Bergen on a charge of selling liquor without a license. The two first-named demanded a jury trial, which was set down for Saturday next, and IRISH paid the fine and was discharged.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—ABRAHAM KROUSE, 20 years of age, and employed by CROWE & THOMPSON to sell newspapers on the cars, was arrested yesterday by Detective MCWILLIAMS, of the Jersey City Police, charged with having embezzled the sum of $4 42 belonging to his employers. He was locked up for examination.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SHIPWRECKED.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

We two waited on the deck—
All around us rolled the sea;
Helpless, on our reeling wreck,
Silent, wan, and worn were we.
Where the little boat went down,
Where the sun had plunged from sight,
Hope and light alike did drown—
O'er us, dark as Fate, was night.
Face to face we stood alone,
Dreary, still, and sad were we;
Smitten by that wild cyclone,
All around us beat the sea,
Rose the sea, rushed the sea,
Roared the wrathful sea!

Cloudy shapes like hooded ghouls,
Flitted past our shuddering prow;
Death was reaching for our souls,
Chill his breath upon the brow:
Then, oh then were we aware,
Through all war below, above,
Of a face sublimely fair—
Was it Death unveiled, or Love?
Heart to heart we stood alone,
Smiling and serene were we;
Tortured by that wild cyclone,
All around us strove the sea,
Wailed the sea, mourned the sea,
Sobbed the toiling sea.

While we watched, a seething tide
O'er our sinking vessel crossed;
Out among the waters wide,
Smiling still, we two were tossed;
Tossed and drifted, overcome
In a crowd of surges dread,
Bruised and beaten, blind and dumb,
So we sank among the dead.
O my love, and mine alone,
Sweet it was to die with thee!
Far beneath that dread cyclone,
All around us rocked the sea,
Crept the sea, sank the sea,
Slept the silent sea.

Through our slumber sweet and deep,
Stole the growing light of dawn;
Heart and brain its warmth did steep,
Out of death our souls were drawn.
So we breathed, awoke, arose,—
Heart to heart and lip to lip;
Where Love's golden ocean flows,
Ever sails our snowy ship.
Never sun so softly shone;
Fair, in saintly robes are we!
O'er us shrieks no mad cyclone,
All around us sings the sea,
Gleams the sea, glides the sea,
Laughs the lovely sea!

A GAME OF ECARTE.

From All the Year Round.

We were in France, in pleasant lodgings, at a short distance from the Channel coast. My party consisted of my daughter Margaret, then in her teens, small, clean-limbed, and, though I say it, pretty; an ancient governess, good Miss Chalker, fresh in mind though faded in person, and myself. Of our fellow-lodgers I made no account, as they took no visible part or share in what occurred afterward.

Our landlady, Madame Dupuis, was a woman of forty-eight or fifty, long, of warm temper, vain, and jealous of women yonger than herself; of plausable and pleasant manners, but with tact and shrewdness, not to say cunning. She had one grown-up son, Louis, the sole survivor of a large family. Possibly, she might entertain for him an ordinary amount of motherly love; she kept him under, and compelled him to remain quite on the background. She was the figure that met the lodger's eye, the head of the department, the commander-in-chief.

Her husband was rarely seen. A casual visitor, making only a short stay, would not have been aware of his existence. Occupied in his trade all day at a distance, or in his workshop at the back of the house, he wore the clothes of a journeyman, while she was splendid in her caps and gowns. As a member of the household he was reduced to zero—a cipher of the smallest account. All the share he was allowed to take in the concern, was the making out of the weekly bills. Presenting them was Madame's business. As an inmate, his place was in the back kitchen at meal-times, and up the attic at night. During the rest of the day, when he had no work to do, he either hid himself in some unknown corner, or else went to the cabaret—the soul-abasing cabaret. If by chance you stumbled on him, he shrunk away, as if visibility were no part of his birthright. When he absolutely could not escape, and you insisted on speaking to him, he was apt in his replies, quiet in demeanor, remarkably well behaved, and strikingly submissive.

But fancy a woman bringing her husband to this pass, after marrying him for love!

During the early part of our residence everything seemed to go on smoothly. *I* should never have suspected anything wrong. But women make confidantes of one another; and, in the course of time, Madame Dupuis, to relieve her mind, entrusted Miss Chalker with the secret that she and her husband cordially hated each other. If Miss Chalker looked in at their supper-time, to say a civil word before going to bed, she mostly found the pair at daggers drawn, giving deep and deadly stabs with their envenomed tongues. The son entreated her to make peace; which she did as well as she could. But after a peace had been signed and sealed, the peace-maker, retiring, had often the disappointment of hearing the fray recommence. Madame would have the last word, and would give the final thrust.

One morning Miss Chalker informed me that the discordant pair had overnight a dispute of unusual violence. Taunts had passed between them, defiance, threats, a challenge—to what effect exactly she could not say, her imperfect knowledge of French preventing her from closely following their passionate volubility—but she was sure something serious was meant. "But for the guillotine," said the woman, "and the disgrace to Louis, I should have murdered you long ago." "But for the family honor," retorted the man, "I should have committed suicide."

Miss Chalker, fearing untoward events, began to wish us out of the house, and proposed looking out for other quarters. I felt no apprehension of any catastrophe, knowing that violent people, all the world over, often say more than they mean. I did not see Madame till the afternoon, when she wore her usual look and manner. The storm that had raged the previous night had left no outward trace or token.

Thinking that perhaps it might do good if I got the belligerents to meet under the restraint of stranger eyes, I invited the family to spend the evening with us—Madame, the modest son and the ignored father—in company with two or three neighbors. My little entertainment was accepted by all and for all—which I had scarcely anticipated.

They came. Madame seemed just a little excited, Dupuis as unobtrusive and as patient as ever. Cards were to be the staple of our pastime. While making the preliminary arrangements, Madame, to my astonishment, said, "Come, Dupuis, to begin the evening, let us play a game together—us two. It is a long time since we have played, and we can't tell when we may play again. The stake may be—next to nothing. We are playing for love this time, you know," darting at him a significant glance. "I have been reckoning on a game of écarté."

"But why, Madame, choose écarté now?" I asked. "We might have a round game, or two or three whist tables. You can have your écarté afterwards by yourselves, while we are counting our winnings, and the servant is bringing in supper."

"At écarté, you know, the loser goes out," she said, addressing her husband rather than myself. "If the game is not sweet at least it is short. It will soon be over. I want it over. You are not afraid of me, Dupuis?"

"Not I, indeed. Here are the cards. Let us cut for the deal."

"Yes; but not with those cards. You have had them in your hand for the last two minutes. Louis, step to the bookseller's, and bring with you a couple of fresh packs. They will be wanted for others as well as for ourselves."

The unopened packs were soon on the table. Dupuis pushed one to his wife. Madame opened the pack, and cut.

"The nine of diamonds!" she gaily exclaimed.

"The ten of clubs," said Dupuis, coolly. "The deal is mine. I do deal. The trump card; the king of hearts. One! I mark it."

"Will you give cards?" asked madame, after looking through her hand.

"No," said Dupuis, glancing at his own.

"Very well, then. There!"

"There; and there; and there—and there! Two by cards and one by my king makes me three," said Dupuis, quite quietly. "Not a bad beginning. I mark them. You can open the second pack. The deal is yours. Ah! The trump card is the five of spades! Capital! I don't want to ask for cards. Here is the king of spades, which makes me four. And here are the queen and knave of spades, with more if I wanted them. The game is mine. Madame Dupuis goes out."

"Will you like another game," I asked, "now you are in luck? Shall I take her place?"

"No, I thank you. I have done all I wished in the way of écarté. I am ready for a round game, or for anything you please."

Madame rose, pale and impassive, from the seat where she had been so signally and speedily defeated. It is not often that such a run of cards on one side occurs; still it does occasionally happen. No skill of the player can stand against it.

"I had just as soon it should end as it has," she muttered, "as go on longer without one of us losing." Then, turning to her husband, she added, "You have won. Never fear. I do not shirk my debts of honor."

During the whole of the rest of the evening there were no more single combats at cards. We all participated in the play. And we had no quarreling—not even snaps and snarls delivered in an under tone. Madame was at times a little absent. Dupuis occasionally repressed a slight chuckle; but it was scarcely perceptible. Over the supper tray, we talked of the natural beauties of the neighborhood, in the course of which Madame asked my daughter, "Miss Smithson, have you seen Cape Blanez yet?"

"No," said Margaret; "I should much like to go there. The seaside is always pleasant."

"That depends on circumstances," I interposed. "It is a bleak country and a wild coast. You may go miles without finding the shelter even of a tree."

"Which makes it all the more romantic," rejoined Madame. "There is a charming walk along the shore, round the foot of the cape, returning by the top of the cliff. It is many a year since I have been there. How I should like to see it again!"

"Oh, please papa, do let us go!" urged Margaret. "You, Madame, Miss Chalker, and myself, make four, and will fill a carriage. It will do us all good! Won't it, Madame?"

"I—I hope so," she hesitatingly answered.

"Let us fix the day, then," continued Margaret, with girlish impatience to carry out the project. "The weather is fine. Shall it be tomorrow."

"But," I observed, "it is a question of tide as well as sunshine. It ought to be low water at the time of our arrival. Have you the Calais tide-table in the house, Madame?"

"I was looking at it at a neighbor's this very morning. The tide serves admirably."

"And there is the matter of provisions. You will find absolutely nothing to eat there, and the Blanez air makes most people hungry."

"As to that we are already provided. A cold veal-pie, a lobster, a tart, some cheese—all of which are in the house—will be as much as any of us will want."

The morning was bright and fine, with a fresh breeze blowing from the southwest. The carriage had to wait some minutes at the door. The last person ready to start, who ought to have been the first, was Madame Dupuis herself. She came down in unusual splendor, quite unnecessary for a ramble among the cliffs—in her smartest cap, her handsomest shawl, and her best silk gown. On our bantering her about it and comparing her showy toilet with our own second-best travelling attire, she gravely replied that she could not wear them on a more proper occasion; that she could not tell when she might put them on again; and that it was useless to leave good clothes moldering in wardrobes, perhaps for other people to wear. During the drive, she made several frivolous pretexts for stopping, and we reached the coast of Sangatte, (where the submarine telegraph from Dover comes out,) considerably later than I had reckoned upon.

From Sangette our walk round the cape was to begin. It was agreed that Miss Chalker, who could not bear much fatigue, should remain there at the little inn, and superintend the laying out of the dinner. She had a newspaper and a book, and would stroll on the beach while we were absent. Margaret, Mme. Dupuis and myself, were to do the Blanez in its entirety, doubling its foot and climbing over its shoulder. Margaret was delighted at the prospect; while, strangely enough, Madame, who had expressed her desire to come, now that she was here showed herself indifferent, careless, passive, hardly noticing the objects around her.

We set off, (I having to urge upon her that the day was advancing,) proceeding along the beach towards the south. The cliff, first of clay and gravel, gradually rose and rose, until it changed its character to chalk, which still rose loftier and loftier, its face becoming more and more vertical. It was a striking and inspiriting scene. The breeze, which was ahead of us, had freshened almost to a gale; the voice of the waves was increasing in loudness. High up the cliff were tufts of wild cabbage, where no mortal hand could gather them; while the raven croaked and the sparrow-hawk screamed from ledges where their nestlings were secure from every human invader. From Sangatte the beach grows gradually narrower, and our distance from the breakers had become inconsiderable. We had now walked more than half the distance to the turning-point where we were to mount the cliff and return.

All the while Madame Dupuis did nothing but lag and loiter, picking up shells, gathering seaweed, rearranging her shawl, and taking off her shoe to shake out the sand which was not there. We were at the point where the cliff is highest and the ebb-tide strip of shore between its foot and the breakers the narrowest, when a broken wave spread itself within a few yards of our feet.

"Did you notice that, madame?" I exclaimed, a sudden light breaking in upon me. "The tide is rising fast! With this wind, it will rise faster and higher than usual. We are later than we ought to be, and you were deceived as to the time of low water."

"Perhaps I might have made a trifling mistake," she answered, with cold indifference.

"The mistake, madame, is no trifle. Walk a little quicker, if you please. It is a serious, possibly a fatal mistake."

"Ah! Really!" she replied, apathetically, as if the matter were all one to her.

"Walk quicker, I beg of you, instead of lounging along in that listless way. Come, Margaret, dear; there is no time to lose. We, at least, must make all the haste we can."

"Is there any danger, papa?"

"No; not exactly danger. That is, not yet. But we must not be afraid of wetting our feet. Do you see what you have brought us to, Madame Dupuis? We are caught in a trap by the rising tide. We cannot go back to Sangatte. If we stay here, as you seem to wish, we shall be surely drowned. Our only chance is to push on immediately to the coast-guard's station at Le Cran, an outpost of the village of Escalle. If we can only get round that furthest buttress of the cliff, we are safe. Exert yourself, as you value your life."

"I don't value my life. It is not my own. I gambled it away."

"Have you lost your senses, Madame Dupuis?"

A ribbon of dry ground had hitherto remained between the cliff and the sea, leading to a chaotic mass of fallen rocks, round which we might have walked half an hour ago, but over which we should now have to clamber. While I was speaking an advancing wave covered this dry strip knee-deep with water, and did not retire. There it remained, waiting for other waves to swell it. Our position was now clear to my mind. By hesitating I might lose both my companions. Certainly I should have to chose which I would save, my daughter or Mme. Dupuis.

"Margaret, my dear," I said, feigning to make light of it, "we must take things as they come. They say salt water never gives cold. We will walk through this as far as those rocks. Follow us instantly, Mme. Dupuis."

The brave girl took my arm without flinching, and we waded together through the heaving pool. We reached the rocks, and then still greater difficulties began. But first we turned round to see if Mme. Dupuis was following us. Instead of that, there she stood motionless on the very spot where we left her, at the foot of the white cliff, smooth and perpendicular as a wall, with the waves already bathing her feet. We called and beckoned; she did not stir, made no visible sign of acknowledgment.

On then we went, scrambling over the chaos of rocks, hoping to cross them before it was too late. They were boulders varying in size from a beer-barrel to a roomy cottage, heaped in confusion where they had fallen from the cliff—an avalanche of stone, with the earth betwen their interstices washed away by the rains and the waves. So far from lying close together, they were separated by deep and and yawning gaps. Sometimes it was as much as we could do to step across the intervals from one rock to another. Some were slippery with mantling seaweed; others were rougher than [illegible] from the crusting of barnacles and the [illegible] of the stone itself. We had often to climb on our hands and knees, I helping my companion to the next step, and then following myself. All this with the consciousness that the sea was continually rising to cut us off.

At last we reached the top, breathless, and again looked back after Madame Dupuis. There she was still, with the water up to her knees. We shouted, we waved our arms; but no sign or answer was given. Margaret, scanning the long slope of rocks, suggested: "If we climbed higher, towards the cliff, and waited there till the waters ebbed?"

"No, dear child; it cannot be. Such a night would kill you. We must descend again, and get round that buttress, as I said. A few minutes more, and the thing is done!"

The thing was not done, though. One false step, and then—a broken leg, a sprained ankle; the very thought turned me clammy cold. But the consciousness that, in losing presence of mind, I should jeopardize not only myself, but what was dearer than self, speedily set me right again.

"Softly; no hurry! That's a good girl. The more haste the worse speed. Capital! Why, you're as steady as old Time."

"But we have lost sight of Madame Dupuis. Poor thing! What will become of her?"

"Her only chance is that we should do what we are doing. Bravo! We have at last got down from the last of the rocks. Give me a kiss, child. Thank God, we are out of that mess! Straight forward now on a solid bottom. Never mind the water. More or less wetting makes little difference to us now. Not too near the cliff. That stone must have fallen this very day. A few yards more, and—good girl!—here we are safe!"

At the bottom of an earthy chink in the cliff stood two douaniers or coast-guards, looking out attentively. They came forward to meet us.

"We have been watching you," said the elder. "You had not a minute to spare. Come up to the station. We can give you a drop of brandy."

"But there is still a lady behind," I said. "Come both of you with me and rescue her."

"Is it possible!" the same coast-guard exclaimed, preparing to start instantly; but the younger man shook his head in silent refusal.

"I will go alone," said the other. "I can swim. I have already saved lives."

Without further parley he was gone, stalking through the rising waters. He climbed the pile of boulders; he was at their top; he disappeared behind them. Then came a moment of intense anxiety. We could not speak; our lips were parched with thirst. Instinctively we held out our hands to catch the clear spring water that trickled from the rock, and drank with an enjoyment never felt before. I was breathing fresh air after suffocation.

There we remained, unconscious of our wetting, straining our eyes at the mass of boulders whose ruggedness we knew so well. The younger man remained standing behind us, but said not a word, perhaps for shame.

"What a while he is gone! Why does he not come back? Are they both lost? I was wrong to allow him to go alone, after having placed my child in safety. If anything happens I shall never forgive myself." Such were the thoughts that crossed my mind.

"There he is!" cried Margaret. "I see his cap between two great stones. He is rising slowly. Now I can see his head and shoulders. He is stooping; and, look! he is helping Madame over the rocks, much in the way that you helped me. What a relief!"

She came, sure enough—thanks to the gallant fellow—but drabbled, draggled, more dead than alive, her shawl gone, her finery limp. When he first caught sight of her, he told us, the water was already up to her armpits. He swam to her, and she refused to stir. "Leave me to die," she said. "I must die." He had to drag her away by force. It was only when he got her on the rocks that she moved forward of her own free will.

At the guard-house, after a dram, she revived; so much as to be able to proceed on foot, with our assistance and that of her rescuer, over the cliff down to Sangatte. Miss Chalker happily had been under no anxiety, not expecting us much before the actual time of our arrival. Madame was got to bed at once. The wind and the long walk over the hill pretty nearly dried and drained us. Our coast-guard friend sat down with us to dinner at once; and—didn't he relish his well-earned meal and the glasses of hot wine (to keep the cold out) that washed it down! Miss Chalker agreed to remain that night with Madame at Sangatte, while Margaret and I returned, to prevent exaggerated accounts from reaching M. Dupuis. Next day we would fetch Madame home.

We found M. Dupuis in bed. I went up to his attic. He was fast asleep. I woke him.

"Monsieur Dupuis," I said, "I regret to tell you that an unpleasant accident has happened to Madame. We were caught by the tide at Blanez, and might have been drowned. Madame remains at Sangatte; but we hope to-morrow——"

"Very good!" he said, in a dreamy way, and laughing slightly. "I understand; I know all about that. You are come to break it to me gently; but you need not have troubled yourself; I can bear the loss." He laughed again, turned over on his side, and resumed his slumbers.

Early next morning Margaret and I lost no time in re-conveying Mme. Dupuis—nearly reestablished in health, though sorely tried in habiliments—to the presence of her undisconsolate husband.

By an unlucky chance he was standing at the door, after indulging in a longer morning snooze than was his wont, just as our carriage drove up. On beholding the apparition of his wife, a blue-blank pallor overspread his face.

"You look astonished to see me," she abruptly remarked. "Perhaps you think it was my fault."

"It certainly was your fault, Madame," I said, losing temper. "It was not your fault that we were not all lost; and it assuredly was not your fault that you were not lost yourself."

"Do you hear?" she sharply asked her husband.

"Hum! Yes. I believe Monsieur Smithson. Very sorry for it, very sorry indeed. If it is not your fate to be drowned, you will die by some other death. That's all."

"I ask you, did you hear what Monsieur Smithson said?"

"Yes, treasure of my life, I did hear. And I suppose that explanation is all the winnings I am to expect. Our game turns out a game 'for love' after all. Are we to begin again; or——"

"Monsieur Dupuis," I interrupted, "instead of rambling on with this strange talk, you had better go and fetch the doctor. Your wife needs medical advice, after the fatigues of yesterday."

He went away, but not, I think, to the doctor. Madame rapidly recovered.

In a few days the conjugal bickerings were renewed with greater bitterness than ever. We soon agreed that it was far from pleasant to remain under a roof where evil passions were constantly at work. We consequently installed ourselves elsewhere, and thought no more of the Dupuis couple and their quarrels.

Several months afterward we heard that M. Dupuis' body had been found on a distant and desolate part of the coast, where it had been stranded by the waves, with no clue as to the time, or place, or circumstances of his death. Little doubt he was sick of his life. Mme. Dupuis closed her lodgings, and then left the neighborhood. Our coast-guard is still alive and well. When he comes to dine with us he not only brings with him a sea-side appetite, but also wears a silver medal suspended at his button-hole.

TAME CATS.

From the Saturday Review.

No one can stay about in country houses without observing that the human species, like the feline, is susceptible of higher and lower degrees of domestication. There are diversities of hosts and differences of *cuisine*. The daughter of the house may be lively or insipid. The son may be a dolt, or a fop, or a prig. One may meet the witty or the witless, bores or pleasant people, or a mixture of all four. But there is one constantly recurring feature of the stately home of England—its tame cat. We don't mean the sleek tabby or tortoise-shell which adorns the rug in the housekeeper's room, but a human inmate, of the male sex, whose habits and tastes strongly resemble that peaceful animal's, and who may be almost as much said to belong to the house. There are many points of similarity between the biped and the quadruped. Both have the same faculty of attaching themselves to a particular spot. Both care for places more than for people. Then both have the same taste for indoor life. Both have the same instinctive dislike to wet, cold and noise, whether they be encountered in chasing a sparrow or in the pursuit of those nobler animals, the pheasant and the fox. What the hearthrug is to the one, the billiard-room, drawing-room and library are to the other. They prowl about in the same noiseless way, no one minding them so long as no china is broken. The speech of the one is as much like the purring of the other as it is possible for human speech to be. Both produce the impression of something sleek, soft and velvety, through which it would be pleasant to pass one's fingers. And, to complete the analogy, both are furnished with the same sort of means of self-defence. Both can use their claws when irritated. * * * * * * *

The greatest literary tame cat on record is Dr. Johnson. Poor Mrs. Thrale paid dearly for her ambition in securing so very formidable a specimen for her villa at Streatham. The world has grown fastidious of late, and now-a-days a man of genius who gobbled his food, dropped snuff about the room, and insulted the company, would not be tolerated even in the blues or blue circles. The literary man who frequents the modern country house is no intellectual bully. It is only in his Club that he may now and then be heard snarling out criticisms, or [illegible] distance, like an elderly bantam, [illegible]. In society, a laudable desire to stand well with ladies of rank is a guarantee for his good behavior. His function is to purvey literary small talk to the circle assembled at the Park or the Hall. He has the *entrée* on the implied condition that he imports the latest gossip of Pall Mall, the newest political rumor. He must be ready with a view of his own as to the character of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill and the probable solution of the Roman question. Above all, he must be brimful of anecdotes. He must have anecdotes for breakfast, anecdotes for luncheon, anecdotes for the afternoon walk, anecdotes for dessert, anecdotes for the interval after the ladies have retired from dessert. To do his duty in this respect he ought to be complete master of Horace Walpole, Selwyn, and Wraxall, and to know by heart the best *bons mots* of Talleyrand and Sydney Smith. By the help of a good memory he may thus form a reserve fund of chit-chat when the topics of the day flag. Some people might think him a bore, but there are two kinds of hostesses who regard a visitor of this sort with peculiar favor. To the educated insanity which is typical of the one his society affords a feeble pleasure, while, to the more pretentious form of inanity which strives to erect a Holland House by sumptuous dinners and artistic furniture, a man of letters is an indispensable appendage, to be got in by contract, like awning, ice and exotics. A retired barrister or second-rate novelist ought to think himself lucky to be adopted as the tame cat of a noble house. But one would be sorry to see a bright particular star of the literary firmament thus twinkling to order. If some master of picturesque expression, over whose graphic pages we have often hung entranced, and in whom learning has been charmingly blended with the *naiveté* of a precocious child, should, late in life, quitting the sphere of college for society, stoop to play the courtier and haunt antechambers, dancing attendance on emptiness and frivolity in high place, one could hardly view such a development of his former self without a touch of regret.

Who would not laugh if such a man there be;
Who would not weep if Atticus were he?

There remains the fashionable tame cat. There is often some tie of relationship between him and the owner of the house to which he has attached himself. He is my lord's cousin or brother-in-law, and as such has a right to the run of the premises. Handsome, if a classical profile ending in a silly mouth can be considered handsome, he is a pleasant object to contemplate—at least for any one who can admire a soft and brainless Apollo. Even the life of a Guardsman has proved too exciting for him, and he subsides into a drawing-room lounger, with two accomplishments to soothe his middle age—a smattering of music and a smattering of croquet. He never wants to hunt, or to shoot, or to drive, or indeed to do anything, being perfectly aware that, the moment he wanted to do anything, he would become a bore to his relatives. Let no one sneer at an existence so mild and innocent, not without a certain use, too, in the economy of a great house; for he can take a hand at pool or whist, and is an excellent judge of the flavor of sauces and creams. It is something to inspire a French cook with respect. The other kind of fashionable tame cat is not identified with any one country-house in particular, but with many. This is the effeminate fribble of the London season, with his pasty cheeks and painted eyelids, who, having led countless cotillons during the Summer months, repairs, like other favorite performers, to the provinces in the Autumn, to arrange charades. Amusement must be had for the long evenings, and he must provide it, or give way to a more ingenious trifler. So he takes to his counsels a fashionable old maid, yet more fond of scandal than himself, whose flighty vivacity is always at the disposal of any one who will repay it with a good dinner. They will act a proverb, and she will take a part as original as Mme. de Metternich's famous coachman at Compiègne. Or, between them some piquant mischief is brewed over her tatting, or some practical joke prepared for an expected guest. Some scourge of society is to arrive next day. She shall be greeted with ironical delight, with arches of triumph and strewing of flowers; and the best of the joke is that it will be taken as much *au serieux* as the mock flirtations which have often left her in the absurd predicament of Mrs. Malaprop, owning the soft impeachment to a youngster who is all the time laughing in his sleeve. No wonder that society is grateful to the feminine malice that treats it to so diverting a spectacle.

WHO KNOWETH!

BY INA D. COOLBRITH.

Who knoweth the hope that was born to me,
When the Springtime came with its greenery;
With orchard-blossoming, fair to see,
With drone of beetle and buzz of bee,
And robin a-trill on his apple-tree,
Cheerily, cheerily!

Who knoweth the hope that was dead—ah me!
That was dead—and never again to be,
When the Winter came, all dismally,
With desolate rain on desolate sea;
With cold snow-blossoms for wood and lea,
And the wind a-moan in the apple-tree,
Drearily, drearily!

—*From the Galaxy, Feb. 15.*

THE VIKING'S SKIN.

On the 10th of April, 1661, Mr. Samuel Pepys chronicles in his diary a visit to Rochester, where, as he says, he "saw the cathedral which is now fitting for use, and the organ then a-tuning. Then away thence," he continues, "observing the great door of the church, as they say, covered with the skins of the Danes; and also had much mirth at a tomb."

Traditions similar to that at Rochester, alluded to by Mr. Pepys, as to the coating of church doors with human skins, by way, it is conjectured, of barbaric punishment for the sin of sacrilege, appear to have existed in other places in England, notably at Hadstock and Copford in Essex, at Worcester, and at Westminster Abbey. Lord Braybrooke, the editor of the Pepys' Manuscripts, assisted by Mr. Albert Way, the antiquary, has recorded much interesting matter in commenting on Pepys' inspection of the doors of Rochester Cathedral, covered as above stated. It appears that Sir Harry Englefield, in a communication made to the Society of Antiquaries in 1789, called their attention to a curious legend prepared in the village of Hadstock, Essex, that the door of the church had been covered with the skin of a Danish pirate who had plundered the church. At Copford, in the same county, Sir Harry also stated that an exactly similar tradition existed. Further, it was asserted that the north doors of Worcester Cathedral had been likewise coated with the skin of a sacrilegious depredator, who had robbed the high altar. According to Mr. Albert Way's account, annexed to the latest edition of Pepys' Diary, these doors had been renewed, but the original woodwork remained in the crypt, and portions of skin, at the date of his writing, were yet discernible under the iron-work with which the doors were clamped. The date of the doors appeared to be the latter part of the fourteenth century, the north porch having been built about 1385. Portions of the supposed human skin from each of the places above mentioned had been obtained and submitted to the inspection of a most skilful comparative anatomist, Mr. John Quekett, then curator of the museum of the College of Surgeons, who, with the aid of a powerful microscope, had ascertained beyond question that in each of the three cases the skin was human, and that in the instance of Hadsworth the skin was that of a fair-haired person—a fact consistent with the legend of its Danish origin. A portion of the Worcester skin was an item in the museum of Worcester curiosities bequeathed by Dr. Prattinton to the Society of Antiquaries.

In Dart's *Westmonasterium; or, The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminister*, (1723,) a story is related as to a door in Westminster Abbey formerly coated in this portentous way—one of three doors which closed off a chamber from the south transept—a certain building once known as the chapel of King Henry VIII., and formerly used as a "revestry." This chamber, according to Dart, "is enclosed with three doors, the inner cancellated, the middle, which is very thick, lined with skins like parchment, and driven full of nails. These skins, they by tradition tell us, were some skins of the Danes, tanned and given here as a memorial of our delivery from them. The doors are very strong, but have been, notwithstanding, broken open lately and the place robbed." Mr. Way was endeavoring, but without success, to find some existing vestige of these curious relics as described by Dart in 1723, when his attention was drawn by Mr. E. W. Cooke to the fact that not far from the south transept a door still existed on which human skin was to be found. Mr. Quekett submitted this skin to his microscope, and also pronounced it to be human. The door led to a chamber, intended apparently for a treasury, situate on the south side of the passage, originally the approach from the cloisters to the charter-house. Within this chamber appeared a small depository or cell, probably for safe custody, with a smaller, stronger closet within, all of good masonry, and constructed in a remarkable part of the building of the ancient monastery—being, probably, a portion of the edifice raised in the time of Edward the Confessor. The [illegible], however, in which the stout oaken door which bore the skin was hung, and the strong chamber within, Mr. Way conceived to be of later date, possibly not older than the time of Abbot Litlington, about 1370. The oak door, it would seem, however, had been removed to its present position from some other place, since there was evidence of its having been cut to fit the doorcase. Still, our antiquary did not think it possible that this could have been the door described by Dart, the position of which was some yards distant. "I imagine," he writes, "that when Litlington, who was a great builder, constructed the west side of the cloisters, and various works adjacent were carried out, this ancient door was removed from some other part of the buildings and cut to fit the new door-case, the approach to a treasury, where the relics of the supposed Dane were preserved *in memoriam et terrorem*. I say Dane, but without evidence, it must be admitted, of any tradition as regards this particular oaken production of very primitive carpentary; still, taken in conjunction with the tradition preserved in regard to another door close by—that, namely, which led from the Abbey-church to the Revestry—the fact, which we owe to Mr. Cooke's keen observation, may well claim attention in reference to the repeated traditions of savage punishment of the sacrilegious Northmen."

Mr. Way adds that the doors of Rochester Cathedral have been so entirely altered that it is vain to seek there now for a confirmation of the tradition recorded in Mr. Pepys' Diary.—*From Once a Week.*

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON THE MIND.

"It is the hard, gray weather," sings Kingsley, in one of the very best of his slighter pieces, "breeds hard Englishmen," and the verse expresses one of the most popular of English superstitions. It is not a pleasant idea, nevertheless, that the worse the weather the more manly one ought to be, particularly as one isn't, and we feel very much inclined to question whether it has any true or solid foundation. There is a confusion in it, we fancy, between the effects of bad weather and the effects of that strife with difficulties, when carried on for generations, which undoubtedly strengthens the character of any race submitted to it. We English are all accustomed to say, with that love for avenging oneself on Nature which is so permanent a characteristic of human beings, that the denizens of bad climates are always stronger than the races which "bask" in or otherwise enjoy sunshine, but it is not true. The great races of earth, the races which have done things, which have thought and fought and taught with permanent effect, have lived in almost all climates except the very cold. Most of our ideas of theology come from a small knot of clans belonging to one race which lived in the hot valleys and on the vine-growing hill-sides of the seaboard of Syria, where weather, at all events, is not hard. Grapes of Eschol dislike gray skies. Half our knowledge comes from the inhabitants of islands and small peninsulas bathed in the eternal Summer of the Eastern Mediterranean, where the olive grew without cultivation, and sky-colored eyes meant eyes of blue. The strongest race which ever lived, the true Roman patrician, lived under a sky for which Englishmen crave in vain—a sky which for ten months in the year is the very reverse of gray, which is indeed either blue, deep, perfect blue, yielding enjoyment through its mere clearness, or blazing like molten brass. We never could quite make out, indeed, in a proper theoretic way, what the Roman had to fight in the way of nature in such a climate and on such a soil as his; but, of course, he had something, or what would Mr. Kingsley do? The most energetic of Asiatic races, the Arab, was produced under a sky which knows not of gray, which is every color but gray, a vicious sky, a malignant sky, scorching the souls out of men, but always, if you could only look up, possessing in calmness its own blue beauty. The only climate on earth exactly like that of England, or differing from it only in being slightly more equal—that of Tasmania—produced the lowest race of savages who ever came in contact with civilized man and died of the meeting. On the other side of the Atlantic, our race grows great in all climates, produces under the hard gray weather Yankees proper, under a really beautiful climate the men of the West, and under tropical skies the Southerners, whose special fault is certainly not want of "grit." The theory of grayness seems to be as baseless as the counter theory about light. For all *à priori* reasons, light ought to influence brain, but it does not, the English being in acuteness even, and certainly in inductive power more than a match for Bengalees, and inferior to Athenians, with their yet more cloudless atmosphere. Indeed, we question if mere grayness of sky does even produce fortitude, the "hardness" Kingsley writes about, whether the Southern Asiatic has not more of that quality than the Northern. Strength he has not, but a Bengalee will bear unmoved tortures, which would drive a Calmuck mad, or induce him to forswear himself to an unlimited extent. Lighted lucifers placed under a Malay's nails would not induce him to deny his creed, or give up a plan upon which he had resolved, and they would induce most Englishmen. It is the contest with difficulties, and especially natural difficulties, which, apart from vexed questions as to the influence of "race" properly so called, makes a people, not the contest with weather, and even that axiom is not invariably true. What had the Athenians to fight in particular except the sea, and that sea the Mediterranean?—or what had the Roman? An Icelander had twice as much to contend with, or a Malay, and developed just nothing at all, any more than the Finns did, who, in possession of hard gray weather, are richer than all mankind, except the islanders of Skye, who also have done nothing. It is quite vexatious to hear an argument so palpably false as Kingsley's pressed, just when everybody is suffering from the hard gray weather he is so fond of. We do not believe London is a bit the better for the weather of the past fortnight—hard, gray weather of the worst kind—snow, and rain, and wind, and climatic unpleasantness having been ceaseless in their action. On the contrary, we believe it is a good deal worse.—*Spectator*

HUSBAND-HUNTING.

This difference between civilized and savage woman may perhaps help to indicate the reason why, now-a-days, match-making should, as a matter of fact, be associated with husband-hunting, in spite of the theory that it is the woman who has to be hunted, not the man. Popular phraseology has an awkward trick of making people unconsciously countenance the theories against which they most vehemently protest. Husband-hunting is a far more generally obnoxious word than even the much-injured match-making, simply because it flies in the face of the pet theory which we have described. But, if the theory really held good in modern practice, why should man, not woman, be recognized as the professional match-maker's victim and legitimate game? Why does not wife-hunting, the word which this theory entitles us to expect, take its proper place in society? Heiress-hunting, indeed, is well known, but this can scarcely be considered a form of wife-hunting, for it is not the woman who is the object of pursuit, but her money-bags. We have the word heiress-hunting for the very obvious reason that heiresses are recognized game. The word husband-hunting exists for the same reason. Are we to infer from the non-existence, or at any rate the non-appearance in good society, of the word wife-hunting, that the practice is anything but common—that, since a hunt necessarily implies pursuit on one side and flight on the other, a man cannot well be said to hunt a woman who is either engaged in hunting him, or else only too ready to meet him half way? Are we gradually tending toward an advanced stage of civilization in which woman will be formally recognized as the pursuer, and man as the pursued? We are not bold enough to take under our protection a view so glaringly heterodox, but still we think it only common justice to point out that there are difficult problems in the present state of society which the view helps materially to solve. We fear, for instance, there can be no doubt that there is a good deal of truth in the Belgravian mother's lament that marriage is gradually ceasing to be "the thing" among the young men of the present day; that girls of good families and even good looks are taking to sisterhoods, and nursing institutions, and other new-fangled abominations, simply because there is no one to marry them. It is not merely that the young men are getting rarer; though, unless there is some system, like Pharoah's, for putting male infants to death, what can become of them all is a mystery. India and the colonies may absorb a good many, though these places also do duty in the absorption of spinsterhood. But this will not account for the alarming fact, that in almost every ball-room, no matter whether in the country or in town, there are usually at least three crinolines to one tail-coat, and that dancing bachelors are becoming so scarce that it is a question whether hostesses ought not, for their own peace of mind, to connive at the introduction of the Oriental nautch. Yet even the alarming scarcity of marriageable young men is not so serious an evil as their growing disinclination to marry. With the causes of this disinclination we are not now concerned. Some attribute it to the increase of luxuries and expensive habits among bachelors—habits specially fostered by "those hateful clubs;" some to the "snobbishness" which makes a woman consider it beneath her dignity to marry into an establishment less stylish than that which it has perhaps taken her father all his life to secure; some to the *demi-monde*—an explanation very like the theory that small-pox is [illegible] justice. But, whatever may be the cause of this disinclination, there can be but little doubt that it exists, and the worst part of the matter is, that it is found among rich men no less than poor. That really poor men should not wish to marry is, even the Belgravian mother must admit, an admirable arrangement of nature. But it is too bad that so many men-about-town should seem rich enough for yachting, or racing, or opera-boxes, or even diamond necklaces—for anything, in short, but a wife. The fact is, that in the eyes of poor men a wife is associated chiefly with handsome carriages, showy dresses, fine furniture, and other forbidden luxuries; and, inasmuch as there is not one law of association for the rich and another for the poor, this view spreads, until even rich men consider whether it is not possible to secure the luxuries without the wife.—*Saturday Review.*

THE RIVER IN STORM.

BY ROBERT LEIGHTON.

When winds rise in the night and moan and shriek,
And windows rattle, walls and chimneys shiver,
Ah, then it is my heart's wild joy to seek
Next morn the bellowing river!

And grand the roaring scene, the murk eclipse—
Winds, waves and clouds, in one wild mingled swelter—
The sea-dash'd piers, the tempest-beaten ships
That seek our haven for shelter;

The seamen's shouts, half stifled in the blast,
The anchors plunging and the cables rattling,
The flapping sails around the broken mast,
Men with the tempest battling:

A fine upheaving of all energy—
A quickening soul through man and nature driven!
O River, with thy beaten piers, from thee
I come refresh'd and shriven!

A Poor Parson's Room.—It was a wretched, poverty-stricken room. By degrees the carpet had disappeared, which had been laid down some nine or ten years since, when they had first come to Hogglestock, and which even then had not been new. Now nothing but a poor fragment of it remained in front of the fire-place. In the middle of the room there was a table which had once been large; but one flap of it was gone altogether, and the other flap sloped grievously toward the floor, the weakness of old age having fallen into its legs. There were two or three smaller tables about, but they stood propped against walls, thence obtaining a security which their own strength would not give them. At the further end of the room there was an ancient piece of furniture, which was always called "papa's secretary," at which Mr. Crawley customarily sat and wrote his sermons, and did all work that was done by him within his house. The man who had made it, some time in the last century, had intended it to be a locked guardian for domestic documents, and the receptacle for all that was most private in the house of some paternal families. But beneath the hands of Mr. Crawley it always stood open; and with the exception of the small space at which he wrote, was covered with dogs-eared books, from nearly all of which the covers had disappeared. There were there two odd volumes of *Euripides*, a Greek Testament, and *Odyssey*, a duodecimo *Pindar*, and a minature *Anacreon*. There was half a *Horace*—the two first books of the Odes at the beginning, and the *De Arte Poetica* at the end, having disappeared. There was a little bit of a volume of *Cicero*, and there were *Cæsar's Commentaries*, in two volumes, so stoutly bound that they had defied the combined ill-usage of time and the Crawley family. All these were piled upon the secretary, with many others—odd volumes of sermons and the like; but the Greek and Latin lay at the top, and showed signs of most frequent use. There was one arm-chair in the room—a Windsor chair, as such used to be called, made soft by an old cushion in the back, in which Mr. Crawley sat when both he and his wife were in the room, and Mrs. Crawley when he was absent. And there was an old horsehair sofa—now almost denuded of its horsehair—but that, like the tables, required the assistance of a friendly wall. Then there was half-a-dozen of other chairs—all of different sorts—and they completed the furniture of the room. It was not such a room as one would wish to see inhabited by a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England; but they who know what money will do and what it will not, will understand how easily a man with a family, and with £130 a year, may be brought to the need of inhabiting such a chamber.—"*The Last Chronicle of Barset*," by *Anthony Trollope*.

How Paris Wives Get Rid of Their Husbands.—*La Patrie* relates the following startling incident: "M. Sam relates that he was standing at a ball given at the Tuileries, talking to the great chemist, Dr. Lisfranc, when he perceived him suddenly become pale, and move from his position. M. Sam, fancying that his friend had been taken ill, followed him out to the Salle des Maréchaux. There, having recovered his equanimity, he said, 'I have just seen a beautiful young bride waltzing with her second husband. Now, I am perfectly convinced she murdered her first husband. It had been a love match; but the young man discovered he had made a fatal mistake, and his health visibly declined. One morning he was found dead in his bedroom, which his wife had filled with flowers, especially with hyacinths. Their poisonous emanations had evidently killed him. On being summoned to inquire into the cause of his death, I perfectly remember having related in his wife's hearing a case of poisoning produced by these very flowers; and, on learning that a scandalous intrigue on her part had been the cause of his misery, I have not the slightest doubt that the wretched woman took this mode of regaining her liberty. This tragic anecdote recalls to me another, which one of the first physicians in Paris related a few days ago as having occurred to him during the course of his practice, He had been for some time in attendance on a wealthy merchant, whose illness, though of a painful nature, was not dangerous. Much to Dr. N.'s surprise, the symptoms became complicated, and M. X. got rapidly worse. Dr. N. asked to see the mixture his patient had been taking during the night, and remarked to the servant that the glass from which he had apparently drank was not clean. 'No one, Sir, touches it' but Madame,' replied the servant. Pouring a little water into it, Dr. N. put it to his lips. He then asked to see Madame X. alone. She was young and lovely. 'Is my husband worse?' she inquired, with great apparent anxiety. 'Yes, Madame; but he must improve rapidly. Do you hear, Madame?—in a week he must be cured.' The lady's cheek grew pale. 'But, Doctor'—. 'You have understood me, Madame; good morning.' The patient recovered within the given time, and M. and Madame X. gave a ball last week and looked as jolly a couple as you would wish to see."—*Paris Correspondent of the Morning Star.*

The Style of Female Writers.—Mere unconsciousness has much to do with the charming style of many women's letters. The style of women when they write books is generally bad with all the varieties of badness; but their epistolary style is as generally excellent in all the ways of excellence. A letter written by a bright, cultivated woman—and she need not be a highly educated or a much instructed woman, but merely one who knows "the three R's," and whose intercourse is with cultivated people—and written merely to tell you something that interests her and that she wishes you to know, with much care about what she says, and no care as to how she says it, will, in twelve cases out of the baker's dozen, be not only irreproachably correct in style, but very charming. Purer English written in better style cannot be written than is written by such women every day. Some literary women, though few, are able to carry this clear fluent, idiomatic English style into their books. Mrs. Jameson, Charlotte Bronte, and perhaps George Eliot (Miss Evans,) are prominent instances in point. Mrs. Trollope's book, "The Domestic Manners of the Americans," which made her name known, and caused it to be detested, most unjustly, in this country* is written in this delightful style—easy-flowing and clear, like a beautiful stream, reflecting from its placid surface whatever it passes by, adding in the reflection a charm to the image which is not in the object, and distorting only when it is dimpled by gayety or crisped by a flaw of satire or a ripple of humor, Recently, Miss Bessie Parkes has published a volume of short essays upon women's work, the introductory chapter of which is written in a style remarkable for clearness, grace and simplicity, and its beautiful expression of the best side of a true and thoughtful woman's nature. Its style alone will reward its perusal. It may be studied to advantage and emulated, but not imitated; for all about it that is worthy of emulation is inimitable.—*Richard Grant White, in the Galaxy for Feb. 15.*

*Most unjustly because all of Mrs. Trollope's descriptions were true to the life, and were evidently taken from the life. She, however, described only that which struck her as peculiar, and her acquaintance with the country was made among the most uncultivated people, and chiefly in the extreme southwest and west, 35 years ago.

Romance of the French Post-office.—An interesting article on the French Post-office from the pen of M. Maxime Ducamp is published in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, from which it appears that the average daily number of letters having illegible addresses which are put into the post is a thousand. Two clerks examine these letters carefully, and there are scarcely fifty out of the thousand which they do not succeed in deciphering. Those which are absolutely undecipherable, and the letters refused by persons they are addressed to (mostly because they are not prepaid) amounted in 1865 to 2,353,596, out of 311,095,000. The article in question relates some rather piquant anecdotes to relieve the dryness of the statistics. An ambassador of a Power of the first rank, at one of the principal Italian Courts, discovered that his dispatches were regularly communicated to a neighboring Government before they reached him. He suspected that the traitor was to be found in his own chancellery, and took the following extraordinary means of detecting him. There were numerous brigands on the roads, and the courier bringing dispatches for the above-mentioned diplomatist was attacked on the way, and fell dead with a bullet through his heart; but they were not ordinary brigands who did this. Their next and chief care was to carry the dispatch bag to the Ambassador, who, on opening it discovered the clue to the spy. The latter was dismissed; the courier was believed to have been killed by brigands; his widow received a pension, and the person who conceived this extravagant mode of diplomatic discovery sat some time later in the Chamber of Peers. This is one of these post-office stories. We add another, from the poste-restante department. One day a gentleman who showed great agitation, and dragging by the arm a young lady in a half fainting condition, entered the bureau and asked in a fierce tone if there was a letter for Madame L———. The clerk carefully went over the packet from the L pigeon-hole. "Nothing for Madame L———." An hour afterwards the young lady returned, this time alone, and almost trembling approached the counter. The clerk saw her, and before she had time to speak: "Here is your letter, Madame; on no account whatever could I deliver it to any one but yourself." Madame L———, adds M. Ducamp, has entertained the very highest regard for the poste-restante ever since.

World's End Prophecies.—A Correspondent of the *Carlisle Examiner* thus sums up the propecies which have been current in various ages regarding the end of the world:

1. The Jews had an ancient doctrine, that the world will last 6,000 years—2,000 before the Law, 2,000 under the Law, and 2,000 under the Gospel.

2. There was a time when the duration of the world was thought to be bound up with that of the Roman Empire, and every comet, every earthquake, was regarded as a portent of doom.

3. On being asked by the Bishop of Salone whether the end of the earth was near, St. Augustine replied that in all probability a few years' respite would be given to it.

4. From year to year, however, the date of the crash was put back, and finally the end of the ninth century was fixed upon, when there was a special expectation and dread, lasting till the year 1000, which had been definitely fixed upon as the wind up of all things. During that century, many grants of estates were made to the churches and monasteries, under the formula, "*Termino mundi appropinquante*"—"Whereas the end of the world being nigh!"

5. In 1179, astrologers sent letters all over the world announcing that the world would surely end in September, 1186, amid storms and thunder.

6. In 1524 there was great terror, as John Stoffler, a German seer, had foretold a universal deluge for the following February. In England, France, Spain and Italy, thousands fled to the hills, and a Professor of Divinity at Alcala built himself a boat raised on four pillars. When rain began to fall in February, people said, "Now it beginneth!" The four weeks passing over well, the astrologer, says an old writer, "for his excuse, saved that in his computacion he had mistaken and miscounted in their nomber an hundreth yeres."

7. In 1586, the Sieur Andreas announced that in two years the world would come to an end, and that "immediately afterward" all power would be given into the hands of the Turks.

8. Whiston predicted the crisis in the middle of the last century.

9. A Frenchman, M. Turien, taught that "Antichristianism was born about the year 1450; it shall die about the year 1710. This may happen sooner, but I do not see that it can go much further than 1714." He fixed the Millennium for 1785.

10. Richard Brothers, an oracle in 1790, proclaimed "that the very loud and unusual kind of thunder heard in January last was the voice of the angels mentioned in the 18th of Revelations," and fixed the 15th of August, 1793, for the destruction of London.

11. "Write, write, the spirit says write," prophesied an old woman in Suffolk ninety-four years ago, "the High Priest shall never have another Christmas dinner!"

12. Dr. Cumming says it will come in 1867.

The Peninsula of Sinai.—From our very childhood we have been taught to regard the Peninsula of Sinai as a hallowed land, yielding the palm of sanctity to Palestine alone. As the scene of the giving of the law; as the natural cradle, selected by God for the development and growth of his chosen people into an independent nation; as the region to which the prophet Elijah directed his steps in his memorable flight from the cruel Jezabel; as the probable abode of the Apostle St. Paul, when he withdrew to Arabia after his miraculous conversion—it is indeed a land full of sacred associations. But apart from its great biblical interest, it is in many other respects one of the most remarkable districts on the face of the earth. It is a country in the history of which geology must occupy a more than usually prominent position. Being essentially a desert region, yet at the same time almost entirely destitute of that mantle of sand which has enveloped and concealed the natural features of so large a portion of the African deserts, it owes its grandeur, no less than its barrenness, to the nature of the rocks of which it is composed. It is difficult for those who live in such a land as ours, which owes its charms to its luxuriant vegetation, to conceive how a country which is described as being almost entirely devoid of vegetation can have any pretensions to beauty. Yet, apart from all its sacred associations, I know of no country which impresses itself more vividly upon the senses than the southern portion of the peninsula of Sinai. "It combines the three grand features of earthly scenery—the sea, the desert, and the mountains." The lack of vegetation is compensated for by the bright colors of its rocks, which, when lighted up by the rising or setting sun, produce an effect the beauty of which it is impossible to describe; the want of rivers and lakes is supplied by the frequent views of the deep-blue sea, which present themselves from almost every point in the Sinaitic range; and the wild grandeur of the mountains, ever varying in form and structure, dispels the monotony which the absence of trees would otherwise beget.—*Popular Science Review.*

Practical Joking in Rome.—A correspondent writing from Rome says that passing down a certain street in the vicinity of the Arc de Triomphe, he saw a crowd assembled anxiously looking at a window on the fifth story; at this window was a young man with a sad expression, evidently a sculptor to judge from his dress, who was leaning against the bar and listening impassibly to the supplications of a younger artist, who was trying to persuade him not to throw himself down. There were a couple of hundred people in the street, breathless with excitement. The friend who was urging on the would-be suicide the folly of this premeditated crime, was quite a lad, and unable to oppose the desperate measure by force. To all his solicitations no answer was returned, and nothing seemed to shake the determination of the sculptor in the red cap. "Why don't they force the door?" cried some one. "Against the law," was the reply; "but the commissaire of police has been sent for." A good old woman with her wife about her rushed out of a house with a couple of mattresses to deaden the fall. The police were long in coming; the dispute at the window grew more lively; there was a cry of "*Gare!*" The young man had bounded over the balustrade and was whirling through space, and just clearing the mattress, fell. * * The crowd was rushing forward, when a woman's voice was heard at the fatal window, and before any one could interfere she jumped into eternity. A woman dressed in mourning, evidently the mother, followed; she seemed to allow herself to slip from the window, and fell with a crash into the street. The crowd rushed forward to to the bodies, and raised up three—lay figures who did not require the benefit of the clergy. The room on the fifth floor was a studio, and the artists who perpetrated this lugubrious joke announced the termination of the seventeenth representation. No wonder the commissaire of police did not arrive.

Liston in Tragedy.—This eminent [illegible] was, by a natural infirmity, incapacitated for tragedy. He was haunted at all times by grotesque visions, a result, it is said, of the solitary reveries to which he was addicted in his early youth. Their effect upon him is thus described: "In the midst of some most pathetic passage—the parting of *Jaffier* with his dying friend for instance—he would suddenly be surprised with a fit of violent horse-laughter. While the spectators were all sobbing before him with emotion, suddenly one of those grotesque faces would peep out upon him, and he could not resist the impulse. A timely excuse once or twice would serve his purpose, but no audience could be ex

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to Feb. 2 by Atlantic Telegraph.

It is reported that the Queen, in her speech on the opening of Parliament, will propose reform measures; but another dispatch states that no specific bill will be introduced by the Government.

There is a rumor that Mr. LAIRD himself offers to pay the *Alabama* claims.

The French Emperor will soon issue a decree granting the right of social and religious meetings.

The North German Confederation have adopted a flag, of which the colors are to be black, white and red. Count BISMARCK has refused to make a declaration of his policy with regard to the relations of Germany to Belgium and France.

GARIBALDI discountenances any uprising of the people of Rome.

A destructive earthquake has occurred on the West Coast of Africa.

Advices from Mexico announce that MAXIMILIAN intends to remain in that country, if the Congress soon to assemble will sustain him.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return the iron-clad *Onondaga* to her builder on his refunding the amounts paid to him. A bill authorizing the Judges in the Territory of Idaho to appoint the times and places of holding Courts, and directing the Legislature to meet biennially, was passed. The joint resolution authorizing mail service three times a week between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, was passed. The Bankrupt Bill was debated by Messrs. STEWART, FOSTER, POLAND and DOOLITTLE. The amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, exempting from levy and sale property of the value of $2,000, was disagreed to. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee to strike out the proposition exempting from sale so much property as is exempted by the laws of the State in which the debtor resides. After the discussion, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 25. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was received from the House and discussed. Before action could be taken on it, the Clerk announced that in consequence of the death of PHILIP JOHNSON, Representative from Pennsylvania, the House had adjourned. Mr. BUCKALEW eulogised the life and character of the deceased, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. HOOPER asked consent to introduce a motion to the effect that on and after Monday next the House should take a recess from 4:30 to 7:30 daily. Mr. WENTWORTH objected unless it was agreed that no votes should be taken at the evening sessions. Mr. HOOPER would not consent to this, so gave notice that on Monday he would move to suspend the rules and have the matter acted on by the House. The Tenure of Office Bill came up, the question being on reconsidering the vote rejecting the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, which excepts Cabinet officers from the operations of the bill. The vote was reconsidered, and the amendment adopted by a vote of yeas 82, nays 63. The bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 111 yeas to 38 nays. It includes Cabinet officers among those who shall not be removed except with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. ANCONA announced the death of Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, member of the House from Pennsylvania, and resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the friends of the deceased were adopted. Addresses of eulogy were made by Messrs. BAYER, MOORHEAD and STRAUSS, after which the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, very little business was transacted, no quorum being present. Two or three bills of a private character were introduced, and the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly very little was done. A few bills were introduced, among them one for a railroad in Greenwich-avenue and other streets; also one in reference to certain departments of the New-York City Government, and one for an elevated railroad in this City. A bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Tunnel Company was introduced by Mr. PENFIELD. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Postmaster-General has been informed of the robbery of the Post-office at Salem, N. J., which was entered on Friday night and all the letters therein broken open, the money taken, but the stamps, drafts, money orders, the letters, and everything else left behind. This is the third office that has been entered in the space of a little over a month, and the manner in which the robberies have been perpetrated induces the belief that they have been accomplished by the same party or parties. The two former robberies were the offices at Port Deposit, Md., and West Chester, Penn.

The Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey Railroad Companies, whose lines complete the road between New-York and Philadelphia, *via* Jersey City and New-Brunswick, have taken preliminary measures to consolidate their interests. The necessary papers were signed by the leading directors yesterday, subject to the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders, and the ratification of the New-Jersey Legislature.

A bill, at present before the Missouri Legislature, provides that the keeper of a gambling-house or house of bad repute shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than three months nor more than one year. The punishment by fine is abolished by the proposed bill.

The contributions to the Memorial Building, which it is proposed to erect at Cambridge in honor of the Alumni of Harvard College who fell during the rebellion, has reached nearly $200,000, but this sum will not be sufficient to carry out the original plans. It is proposed to erect the building on the Delta.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Esq., of Newport, N. H., has founded a scholarship of $1,000 at Dartmouth College, and Hon. DANIEL M. CHRISTIE, of Dover, has given $500 to the general fund of the same institution.

A dispatch from Kansas reports the killing of fifty-nine emigrants by Indians near Smoky Hill River. The Indians are reported to belong to the Cheyenne tribe.

Hon. PLINY MERRICK, lately Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died in Boston on Friday afternoon.

LOCAL NEWS.

The steamship *Iroquois* sailed from the Navy-yard Feb. 1, for the Asiatic Squadron. The gunboat *Huron* will sail on the 4th for Brazil, and the sidewheel steamer *Susquehanna* about the 7th, as flag ship of Rear-Admiral PALMER, North Atlantic squadron. The frigate *Madawaska* and steamer *Rhode Island* have been laid up in ordinary. The sloop *Narragansett* is reported ready for officers and crew. The sloop *Oneida* and gunboats *Pequot* and *Quinnebaug* will be completed in two weeks. Much difficulty has been experienced in prosecuting work on board vessels lying off the yard, consequent upon the ice; in some cases the vessels cannot be reached, and there is not wharfage room for them. The Chief-Engineer of the yard, J. W. KING, has returned from the South and resumed his duties.

The steamship *R. R. Cuyler* was seized yesterday by Surveyor WAKEMAN, by order of the Government, on suspicion of having been fitted out as a Chilian or Peruvian privateer. The owners claim that they sold the vessel to the Colombian Government, having been assured by the authorities at Washington that there was no legal obstacle in the way of their doing so, and that under that assurance they have a right to finish their contract with the purchasers and deliver the vessel to them.

From the first annual report of the managers of the "Home," in West Houston-street, it appears that during the year 112 women were admitted, of whom 14 were dismissed for misconduct, 11 were returned to their friends, 32 were provided with situations, 8 have gone to other institutions, 3 have been sent to the hospital, 12 have left at their own request, and 30 remain in the institution. The Treasurer's account shows a balance of $4,959 19.

Mr. WM. LINTHICUM, of No. 274 East Fifty-fifth-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN on a charge of attempt at rape upon ANNIE CASEY, a servant in his employ. He was fully exonerated on the evidence offered by the defence.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday discharged CHAS. KELLY and the other prisoners charged with mutiny on board the schooner *Alfred Trest*, on their own recognizance, till Monday morning.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for February will commence to-morrow, Justice INGRAHAM presiding.

President Johnson—The Damaging Influence of False Accusations.

One of the weaknesses connected with the indiscriminate and unmeasured abuse of Mr. JOHNSON, which has been indulged in so largely in Congress and elsewhere, is that its force is necessarily very soon exhausted. Violent and extravagant invective against an individual cannot conveniently be continued for any great length of time, unless his crimes are palpable and horrible; and without this, the moment there is any slackening of it, doubts as to its justice begin to enter the popular mind, after which nothing is simpler than the progress toward a reversion of public opinion. Moreover, after the highest charges of criminality have been insisted on, anything less grave appears of little consequence, and a man may escape punishment for his actual offences simply because he has been falsely accused in matters of which he was innocent. If a person has been guilty of parricide, it is a small thing that he has also been guilty of tying a pan to a dog's tail. If the accusations made in Congress against Mr. JOHNSON were true, that he is guilty of habitual drunkenness, of treason, conspiracy and complicity with assassination, it is surely a small affair that he should veto the Colorado Bill, and a very small concern whether or no he vetoes the present Tariff Bill after it passes. In fact, he may be said to have a license to commit all minor offences with impunity, for they will attract little attention, and meet with but little reprehension, as long as the others remain unretracted or unpunished.

We think there is danger of the country suffering from this cause during the remainder of the term which President JOHNSON is pretty sure to serve out. It cannot certainly be expected that *he* will feel as open to censure and remonstrance, or that the opinion of Congress will have any such weight with him, as though he had only been charged with such official and personal misdemeanors as have plausible arguments to support them; and no more can it be supposed that the people, or his adherents among them, will entertain any such solicitude about his course on lesser matters as they would do, were there any party purposes or prospective objects to be subserved by it, or were there not matters apparently far graver with which they found it more profitable to deal.

Judging by his political and personal antecedents, it is fair to conclude that no public man in America would be more ready to follow the direction of the popular mind, or more anxious to obey the instructions given by the people whom he has so often acknowledged to be "always right." It is the same thing to say that no public man would be so slow to set up his own personal will or individual conviction against that popular determination and public conscience which must ultimately be the controlling forces in our form of government. If, therefore, the President has done so, in a style that is altogether egotistical, the fact must be attributed to circumstances that have altered the natural course of his disposition, and changed a purpose which had been practically illustrated in all the previous events of his political career.

The present decrease in the violence of the assaults on President JOHNSON is not to be attributed to want of opportunity, or to the lack of things about which assault is possible. It may be partly owing to the fact that the matter has been so greatly overdone. Not only was the catalogue of crimes exhausted in the accusations, so that it was impossible to add a new charge to those already preferred against him, but there began to arise in the public mind something like disgust over the way in which the whole business was carried on. Some, at least, of the charges were credible only to those who were entirely blinded by passion and incapable of exercising their reason; and as they came from the same parties, and seemed to have about the same sort of foundation as other charges a shade less shocking in character, these last, too, began to lose their force upon the public mind. People got in such a condition as to begin to demand *proof* regarding things of such profound gravity and such measureless importance; and as this has not been furnished in such a way as to satisfy any human soul, it is not unnatural that further invective should have an entirely different effect from that which it is intended to have. Instead of being satisfactory, in fact, the so-called proof of the "high crimes" laid to President JOHNSON's charge have been ridiculous. If they were admitted as conclusive, we have not had a President within the present century who would not be open to impeachment and removal.

It is to be hoped that unless there are some really "awful revelations" to be made about the criminality of President JOHNSON, in some specific matter, there will now be an end to the atrocious charges which have been so loosely bandied against him. We shall then have an opportunity to take him to task for his real delinquencies, and the criticism of reasonable men will have some effect upon the public mind, as well as upon the President himself.

THE PROPOSED MILITARY UNION OF ALL GERMANY.—The last European mail brought the information that the Southern States of Germany had proposed a military union to the Northern States. Whatever the object or the nature of the proposition may have been, it will be found, when fully known, that it is of much less significance, and not at all of that sweeping character, as the first telegrams announcing it would have led us to believe. A "military *union*," such as to be of any advantage to either section of Germany—and none other is likely to be agreed to—seems to us, in the present temper of the people, to be impossible. The military position Prussia has gained by the war ensures to her the lead in the North, and all the troops of the Northern Confederacy are, in effect, but the army of Prussia. It is exceedingly improbable that Prussia should now accede to a "union" which would again introduce a dualistic administration of the military power, and it is just as improbable that Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Darmstadt would yield to Prussia the exclusive control of their armed forces. Very likely, the whole thing reduces itself to this: In Baden the introduction of the Prussian needle-gun has been resolved upon, and other military reforms are intended upon the Prussian model. In Wurtemberg, another system of armament and organization is to be introduced, and in Bavaria, still another. Since the accession of Prince HOHENLOHE to the Premiership of Bavaria, a less inimical feeling toward Prussia has manifested itself in the acts of that Government, but no further than merely to establish an interchange of friendly sentiments, and the consciousness of a community of material interests among all parts of Germany, while maintaining intact and unimpaired the independence and sovereign rights of the Southern States. It may, therefore, be that a kind of convention has been proposed for the introduction of a similar military organization in all States alike, so that in case of foreign war, all the German troops may be efficient co-workers in the common defence, without yielding up their distinctive special nationality as Bavarians, Wurtembergers, &c. This is possible; a "union" not.

Rents and Real Estate.

Among the grievances to which New-York and its surroundings have, owing to reckless extravagance and as reckless cupidity, been subjected for the last two years, is the exorbitant, absurdly exorbitant, rental which the inhabitants have been compelled to pay for house and store accommodation. This rental has destroyed many a business establishment and pinched many a home. The landlords used their opportunity without relenting and without stint. And no doubt they will endeavor to repeat the process in the year of occupation which begins on the 1st of May. A great portion of their success has been owing, not to the scarcity of buildings, but to that intolerable system which fixes on the 1st of May as a universal moving day. No other community submits to such a system. It invites combinations of property-owners; it creates an annual scare; it adds to the expense, confusion and destruction caused by changes of business or residence, and it subserves no one useful purpose.

Perhaps it would not have been easy to change the method of renting during recent years; but there is an opportunity now, and that opportunity is created by the following facts: New-York has lost rather than gained population; thousands of the best class of tenants have sought homes miles away upon lines of railroads, and other thousands have not taken their places. The swarms of people who filled our hotels are gone, and emptiness remains. Families without number have gone into boarding-houses to escape the landlord's tyranny, and, what is more significant still, there are houses all over the island, and in Brooklyn, to say nothing of Jersey City and Hoboken, which are for sale and which will not be sold. On the first of May there will be closed in this City and Brooklyn, as we have ascertained from reliable sources, not less than two thousand liquor stores whose owners are relinquishing their trade under the operation of the Excise Law. There is, in short, a general depreciation of real estate, partly from the avarice of its holders, and partly from the return of City life to something like its condition before the war.

No property-owner in his senses will deny these facts, nor has any the right to complain. The cost of living has been and still is extravagant, but it must give way even still more than it has at present. In all departments of trade prices are continually becoming lower, and must so continue. The people cannot afford to pay war prices in peace times, and will not. Of course the fair advances caused by taxation are proper and just, but beyond that advance the people will not go.

This lowering of prices must affect real estate, and it is the wisest course of those who hold it to recognize the fact. We said about this time last year that the fearfully high rents demanded would drive both tenants and purchasers into the country, and that this natural refuge from extortion would be more and more sought. Our words have been justified to the full. The morning and evening railway trains and ferries attest their truth. Where do the owners of these fine up-town residences—at Murray Hill and elsewhere—which have been empty all the year, suppose their hoped-for tenants have gone? A glance at the well-known faces of City men who come in daily by train and boat furnishes the information. But apart from the depopulation of the City, which is certainly progressing, there remains the one stern logic of increased poverty and depressed business. We are told that the number of those who are seeking a livelihood far away increases. We hear of numerous stores—not the liquor stores we alluded to above—which will want tenants. We know of regions where villages are springing up in which the clerk or the professional man may live in far better style than in this dirty, noisy City, or its scarcely less noisy and dirty neighbors, and at far less expense. And the prophecy is a safe one that the improved methods of transit which are inevitable will open out new regions of easy access, and where domestic life is peaceful, expenditure modest and temptations few. Our landlords have educated New-Yorkers out of their love for New-York as a City of residence, and so have the landlords of Brooklyn. Do they they think that this will be the end of it? If they do, they are mistaken. Large interests will be diverted, and the homes of the people will in due course draw toward them the trade and industries of the people.

In thus speaking, we would add that the people have it now in their power to change this state of things, in a great measure. In the first place, let them rest assured that there will be no lack of houses and stores between now and May 1. Let them also rest assured that, although owners try and agents try to coerce tenants by the vague threat of dispossession, there is no danger that a good tenant will be parted with. Rents are ridiculously high—the attempt will be made to keep them so; nay, a few insane persons may try to raise them. But there are few property-owners who are not prepared to give way, if there is real pressure brought to bear upon them. As for the May moving, let tenants seek leases which may expire at any portion of the year, upon giving three months' notice—that is to say, after the close of the first year's occupation. Above all, let tenants remember—those who pay their rents, at least—that their landlord does value their money, and just as much as if it came out of groceries or dry goods.

Confederate Cruisers in Continental Courts—An Interesting Insurance Decision.

Oddly enough, many of the most elaborate discussions upon the precise legal *status* of the Southern Confederacy, and upon the public acts committed by persons clothed with alleged Confederate authority, have sprung up on the other side of the Atlantic. More especially in the matter of the Confederate privateers, these transatlantic disputations have been very grave and earnest. The famous theses of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and London *Times* upon the *Alabama* captures have been echoed by the Press of all Europe; and now, it appears, the Continental Courts have had occasion to take cognizance of a class of piracy cases similar to those which, in the cases of the *Chesapeake* and the *J. L. Gerrity*, disturbed the Queen's Bench.

The Tribunal of Commerce, a Court sitting in Bremen, recently had an insurance case brought before it, involving an inquiry into the character of the *Shenandoah*. An American-built vessel, sailing under the Hawaiian flag, was, it seems, destroyed by that Anglo-Confederate cruiser. She was insured in Bremen, and the policy covered the perils of the sea, in the ordinary language, including piracy, but excluding war risks. A claim was accordingly made upon the Bremen underwriters, on the ground that piracy was included among the perils of the sea insured against, and that the vessel had been, in fact, destroyed by a pirate. But the underwriters refused to pay the loss, alleging that they had expressly excepted war risks from their policy, and the vessel had been destroyed by a regular war-vessel. On this simple and single issue the parties resorted to the Court for a judicial decision. There was no avoiding the point, no shifting the case to a side issue. The facts being stated, the Court felt itself obliged to answer this direct interrogation: Was the armed cruiser *Shenandoah* a pirate or a war vessel?

The decision was that the *Shenandoah* was a pirate, that the vessel insured had been destroyed by an act of piracy, that the act was not in the exception of "war risks," and that the defendants—*i. e.*, the underwriters—must pay the insurance. Whether the decision will be appealed the Bremen papers—for example, the *Weser Zeitung*—do not inform us; but it is hardly probable.

The ground on which this important decision was made was expressly stated to be this: That the pretended Confederate Government in Richmond never acquired such sovereignty as to possess the admitted right of a sovereign Power to issue letters of marque. Since, therefore, the decision of the case rests upon a broad principle, it may well be cited as a precedent before any tribunal on either side of the Atlantic. It will possess interest, at least, as shedding light upon similar cases which have arisen among us.

There is, indeed, an important distinction, as we think, to be drawn on this matter of piracy. So far as it is an international dispute, or a matter between governments, the question may be different from what it is when it arises between individuals in a foreign country, and as concerned with mercantile transactions. We may presume, in the absence of fuller knowledge, that the Bremen Court, in the case just described, acted on the historic fact that the Richmond rebellion is defunct, and that to the whilom Government there no appeal is possible. If the destruction of the lost vessel was an act of war, then the power which authorised the destruction could be applied to for reimbursement. But there was no Government or sovereign Power extant, within the knowledge of the Court, to which either insurer or insured could have recourse. It was therefore clear that, as far as these parties were concerned, the act complained of was an act of mere piracy.

But would the Court go on and say that this was an act of *absolute* piracy? That the personal *status* of the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* was that of pirates? That they ought to be apprehended and punished as such if they should appear in Bremen? This point the Court, of course, did not need decide. We should not be surprised, however, if the tribunal would have gone to the length of declaring the *Shenandoah* a pirate by the law of nations. That is the light in which the American people have always desired to put her. That is the light in which the British Government, from their opposite views on the subject of rebel belligerency, have declined to put her. At present, however, we must rest content with the interesting practical point decided by the Bremen Court—namely, that, as between the underwriters and the insured, the *Shenandoah* was not a "Confederate war vessel," but a pirate.

WHICH ARE THE BRUTES?—New-York is noted among the cities of the world for many startling peculiarities. Its municipal government is not unknown to fame, its tenement-house system has frequently been referred to, its free-and-easy habit of selecting officials has a reputation among the political economists of the earth, and its filthy streets are, perhaps, as thoroughly dreaded as any other nuisance in the "land of the brave and the home of the free." At different periods of the year different peculiarities are most apparent. Just now, for instance, seems to be the season for a species of brutality that breaks out among cartmen, coachmen, car-drivers and omnibus-forcers. The condition of the streets, it may be necessary to remind the public, is simply shocking. No word as yet has been coined that adequately describes the slush—a happy mixture of snow, and mud, and filth—that makes our streets impassable and our sidewalks dangerous; and, in default of such word, we decline to characterize it. Suffice it to say, horses find it next to impossible to secure a foothold upon the road, even when drawing light loads, and when they are overburdened it becomes a matter of life and limb with them. Broadway witnesses hourly scenes of brutality that recall the days of the Inquisition. It really seems as if the men to whom are entrusted the management of our horses had been maddened with some strange distemper, whose most violent outbreak needed only the stumble or fall of an animal. A generous, hard-working horse, with an immense load at his back, pants and struggles along the slippery way—made nervous by the idiot who jerks his reins, frightened by the shouting and screaming of other idiots, disheartened by the apparent vanity of his effort—suddenly slips, stumbles, and falls heavily to the ground. Of course he is frightened. The driver at first whips and jerks at him, then, swearing, gets down and pulls at his head; after a little he kicks him in the stomach, and in his rage and discomfiture pulls his tail, hauls at his mane, runs the bit far to one side, and so entirely demoralizes the poor horse that he is utterly distracted. We met an eminent instance of this kind of management yesterday afternoon, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. A huge sled, heavily laden with bags of feed or grain, was being drawn up the street, when it came to the "Brooks' Bridge" of bare stones, and there the panting, sweating team gave out. The driver shouted and swore, raged and tore, whipped and yanked, but to no good purpose, for the willing horses were literally good for nothing. Their head and heart and legs were gone. After fifteen minutes of useless inhumanity, the driver dismounted, and using the butt end of his heavy whip, again and again belabored the horses. He kicked and pulled and goaded them, with the normal result. Presently a gentleman stepped from the crowd, took the head of the trembling horse in his hand, smoothed and patted him, and finally succeeded in partially undoing the great folly of the driver. After a little, by the assistance of others, the sled was got off the pavement and the horses started along. It is quite time that some remedy was enforced against these fellows who disgrace their name, and degrade humanity by their brutality. We need a race of drivers, to begin with; but that, it seems, we are not to have. The society for the prevention of this kind of cruelty makes but little headway in the City, and cannot until public sentiment indorses the summary and signal punishment of the offenders. Doubtless there are none of our readers who have not seen and shuddered at instances of folly and cruelty like these, time and time again, during the present season; and we are quite sure they will entirely agree with us that it is high time that something should be done in the premises.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND AMERICAN MECHANICS.—Mr. WM. H. WEBB, the eminent shipbuilder of this City, has recently, for the benefit of our law-makers, embodied his views as to the causes of the destruction of the business of ship-building in America. He attributes it mainly to the very extraordinary advance within the last few years in the prices of all materials and labor required for the construction of vessels—the advance in labor being about seventy-five per cent., and in material from fifty to sixty per cent. There are minor causes spoken of, such as the commercial changes caused by the rebellion, the employment of steamers in the emigrant trade, and the diversion of capital to pursuits that are temporarily more profitable. On this last point, he remarks that "the extraordinary high tariff upon foreign manufactures enables those engaged in manufacturing in this country to make enormous profits, which fact has drawn much of the capital heretofore embarked in ship-owning and the labor of the country into manufactories." Some of these drawbacks to the prosperity of this important pursuit can only be removed by the progress of time; but others are fit subjects of legislation even by the present overburdened Congress. For example, Mr. WEBB says:

"Reduce the present high tariff on bar and sheet iron and copper, hemp and cordage, canvas, chains and anchors, and the general equipment of vessels, all of which can be done without destroying our manufactures, simply reducing their enormous profits, and we can again successfully compete with foreign-built ships, and regain a portion of the lost trade, notwithstanding the present high prices of material and labor, for both of which it is hoped the price will eventually fall to a reasonable standard, (though doubtless if ever again so low as formerly,) and the reduction of the tariff will tend greatly to this reduction of wages."

It is noteworthy that in the course of Mr. WEBB's review of the decay of American ship-building, he twice alludes to a singular and significant fact to which we some time ago called attention—that is, the impossibility of getting apprentices now-a-days in this country. In one place he speaks of the "unwillingness of the rising generation to apprentice themselves to mechanical business, and the consequent and increasing difficulty of obtaining skilled labor;" and in another place he says: "Now that the American youths refuse to apprentice themselves to mechanical business, and the foreign element of labor is being largely introduced into the business, the state of the labor is rapidly depreciating and assimilating to that existing in Europe, with the attending ruinous strikes." We know that a complaint of similar character with this is made by employers in many other trades and mechanical pursuits. Our smart lads in these times will be shop-boys, or clerks, or anything rather than apprentices to a trade which requires application and skill and *work*. A hundred youths will answer an advertisement for an office-boy, while hardly one can be found to take the trouble even to turn up his nose at an offer to apprentice himself to a respectable trade. The sign is a bad one for the country.

KEROSENE AND ITS DANGERS.—We are informed that the substance which is used to adulterate kerosene is *naptha*, and that the practice is common, creating great danger to the consumer. The subject is a very serious one, and should engage the attention of those with whom the remedy lies.

WHO ARE THE WINNERS?—It seems not a little curious that nobody knows, at least we hear of nobody who knows, of winners of prizes in the lottery which came off in this City last week. In one neighborhood the inmates of a large boarding-house held seventy tickets, and not one of them was the gainer except of a loss. The many friends and acquaintances of the seventy holders had also tickets—all blanks. Three people that we heard of held each twenty-five chances, and all chanced to lose. These three knew of other three similarly situated, and so on. These facts are mentioned with no purpose of reflecting upon the fairness of the enterprise. but they do present a warning which is worth treasuring up. The very mild interpretation of the word "lottery," which has become prevalent, shuts out of view the ugly word "gambling." Those who purchase shares in a lottery are gamblers—that is, they gamble. They do no less than those who "play policy," or frequent the faro table. If they lose they are not to be sympathized with, and that they are tolerably sure to lose is pretty apparent. Those who enter these ventures, gotten up for a philanthropic purpose, do not enter from motives of philanthropy. They probably, in many cases, hardly know what philanthropy is, although they use its name to cover their speculation. There is, therefore, not the least use in reverting to the bad influence of lotteries in general upon the rising generation. The argument which will go straight to their apprehension is that nobody seems to win.

THE FERRIES.—Not one of the ferry companies has taken the least notice—except, indeed, Mr. SHIPPEN's plaintive mention of the Barclay-street gas-bill be notice—of the loud complaints of the public who have to use their boats. This is as we predicted. The deliberate purpose and method of these Companies are to treat the public with contempt, and as they are thick-skinned personages they can bear the shower of denunciations hurled upon them with tolerable equanimity. This being so there is all the more necessity for the inquiry by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. That Committee will, we presume, visit the City; we trust at once. There is no reason why the travel across our rivers should be a daily pest as it now is, and as the Legislature is the only source of refuge, let its action be speedy and thorough. The following is from a Hoboken lady:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on the management of the Hoboken Ferry are true enough. Let any one who doubts the truth of what you have said about the Company start to go to Hoboken, say about 5:30 P. M. If the boat does not happen to be in the slip you are *penned* in a narrow gangway, or obliged to go into the waiting-room and breathe the most nauseating tobacco smoke possible. The boat arrives; you crowd your way on board of it to find all the seats occupied in the ladies' cabin. The gentlemen will not sit in their cabins, preferring to occupy the ladies' side and to squirt tobacco juice all over the floor. Some of your readers would say that it is not gentlemanly to spit on the floor, but that does not remedy the evil. Let the reform commence with the Company; let them withdraw the old ricketty boats and replace them by larger and more commodious ones, and let them be kept clean, repair the ferry-slips and make more liberal accommodations in the waiting-rooms.

I should think that EDWIN A. STEVENS had accumulated wealth sufficient out of the proceeds of the travel on the ferries to be a little more liberal to those who are obliged to cross the river in one of his boats.

F. W. T.

Robbery on Street Cars.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW-YORK,
Friday, Feb. 1, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The travel upon the Third-avenue Railroad has become so dangerous from pickpockets and thieves in the evening, that I deem it my duty to give to the public the following facts:

Returning yesterday evening from down-town, about 6 o'clock, I attempted to get out from one of the Third-avenue cars at the corner of Fourth-street and Bowery, but was prevented by a gang of desperadoes, who held me tightly until my pockets were rifled of $85, and then at the corner of Seventh-street I was violently thrown from the cars. My cries for help were not heeded by the conductor, a small, elderly man, who evidently was afraid to displease this gang. A policeman, whom I met at the corner of Eleventh-street afterwards, and to whom I pointed out the car where I had been robbed, said he could render me no assistance whatever. Now in the name of common sense, I ask, shall such a state of things be permitted? Is there no redress?

E. R. STRAZNICKY, Librarian.

WASHINGTON.

Official Publication of Acts of Congress—The Fort Phil. Kearny Massacre—Particulars of the Affair—Freedmen in Kentucky—Disbursements and Receipts—Issues of Fractional Currency and National Bank Notes—Public Lands.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Official publication is made of the act to repeal the thirteenth section of the law of July, 1862, which section is as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

Official publication is also made of the act providing that, from and after its passage, there shall be no denials of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States, now or hereafter to be organized, to any citizen thereof on account of race or color, or previous servitude; and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or of the legislative assemblies of said Territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

Such bill is signed by the officer of the House and of the Senate, and the following note is attached by the Department of State:

"The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval."

THE FORT PHIL. KEARNY MASSACRE.

The Secretary of War to-day communicated to the Senate, in answer to the resolution of Jan. 13, the telegrams and other official communications relative to the massacre of United States troops by Indians on the 21st of December last, near Fort Phil. Kearny, in Dakotah.

The report of Gen. COOKE shows that three officers, Lieut.-Col. FETTERMAN, Capt. BROWN and Lieut. GREENWOOD, and ninety men were killed.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, in forwarding the partial report of the Commanding-General, says that he can make no recommendations for a court-martial until he receives the sub-report of Col. CARRINGTON and Gen. WESSELS.

On the 28th of January Gen. SHERMAN forwarded to Gen. GRANT an extract from a private letter received at his office from a sergeant at the fort, describing the horrors of the massacre.

It represents that no one escaped; that "all were butchered and scalped, their bodies gashed and chopped with knives and tomahawks, stripped of every article of dress, and shot through and through with arrows."

The writer complains of the conduct of the Indian Commissioners, and says that they "are furnishing the Indians with guns and ammunition to hunt with, and they are using them to murder white men."

The official report estimates the number of Indians attacking the massacred party at 3,000. There are detachments of six companies, with five officers, at the post. Their numbers are deemed too few, and the weather too intensely cold, to admit of aggressive operations at present.

SALE OF ARMS TO INDIANS—A PROTEST.

The Secretary of War has addressed a communication to Representative SCHENCK, for the information of the Military Committee, inclosing letters from Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, strongly protesting against the authority of CHARLES BOGY and others given to Indian traders to sell arms and ammunition to Indians. Gen. SHERMAN, with the approval of Gen. GRANT, has set aside the order. The Indians show signs of war, and are much dissatisfied with the unequal distribution of presents; and they seem to be preparing for war. These military officers say the troops had better be withdrawn at once, if arms are to be placed in the hands of the savages.

FREEDMEN IN KENTUCKY.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received the report of Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN ELY, United States Volunteers, Chief Superintendent and Inspector of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Kentucky, giving in detail the operations of the Bureau in the State for the month of December. It appears therefrom that the number of contracts made during the month was fifty-four, and the average rate of wages paid to males per month was $15 41, and to females $8 50, including rations and quarters. Gen. ELY states that the outrages upon Rev. A. SCHOFIELD and the breaking up of the freedmen's school at Camp Nelson, Ky., by regulators, have been thoroughly investigated, but none of the parties concerned in the outrage have been arrested as yet, owing to the inability of Mr. SCHOFIELD to identify them. The school at that place has not yet been reopened. The receipts for contracts approved, issuing marriage licenses, and for fines and forfeitures during the month, were $265. The number of paupers had increased during the month to some extent, and cases of extreme destitution had been reported.

DISBURSEMENTS AND RECEIPTS.

The following amounts of money were disbursed at the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day: War Department, $2,160,023; Navy Department, $333,329; Interior Department, $179,231. The total amount disbursed during the month of January is as follows: To the War Department, $8,599,013; to the Navy Department, $3,781,027; to the Interior Department, $1,251,699.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department during the past week was $320,100.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $1,622,255 45, making the total amount of receipts for the week ending to-day, $5,828,587 90.

The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day, are as follows: For circulation notes, $349,510,100; for deposits of public moneys, $38,761,450.

ISSUES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency printed at the Treasury for the week ending to-day was $156,108. During the same week there was forwarded to the Assistant Treasurers at New-Orleans and St. Louis $100,000 each; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston $50,000; to the United States Depositories $130,000; to National Banks $93,193 39; total, $473,193 39.

BUSINESS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

Two hundred and three patents will be issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Tuesday, the 5th inst. During the past week 510 applications and 90 *caveats* were filed.

PUBLIC LAND FOR LIGHTHOUSE PURPOSES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is preparing instructions to the land collectors in several surveying districts directing the reservation of public lands for military and lighthouse purposes ordered by the President as follows; California, twenty-one reservations for lighthouse purposes of twenty acres each; also the rocky islet off Point Ano Nuevo, and Point St. Beaege; also a military reservation at Fort Lama, at the confluence of the Colorado of the West and Gila Rivers; in Oregon, two reservations for lighthouse purposes off the Pacific Coast; and in Nebraska territory, Fort McPherson, a reservation of four miles square, situated on both sides of the south branch of Main Platte River, and formerly known under the name of Fort Cottonwood.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER LANCASTER.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from the United States steamer *Lancaster*, under date of Barbados, Jan. 1, 1867, the Paymaster having drawn on the Department from that place.

Great anxiety was felt for the *Lancaster*, it having been some time since she was heard from. The Department has also received information from Capt. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, of the steamer *Lackawanna*, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 27, announcing that he had taken in coal and provisions for a three months cruise, and would leave on that day for Honolulu.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received "List No. 2" of selections of land enuring to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of California under the Act approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, containing in the aggregate 113,257 45-100 acres, selected on the line running eastward from San José, and ending at a point near the eastern boundery of Almeda cañon.

A MEXICAN LAND GRANT.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General of California a return of survey for the private claim in California known as "Rancho Real de Los Angelos," H. A. McDOUGAL confirmee. This rancho is in Monterey County, about fifty miles northeast from Monterey, and contains 31,052 acres, the title being derived from the Mexicans prior to the acquisition of California by the United States.

NAVY EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners, of which Gen. LEE is President, and which has been in session at Hartford, Conn., for some time past, examining candidates for admission into the United States Navy, commenced its session in this city on Tuesday last, when they adjourned over until Monday, after which regular sittings will be held.

ARMY MATTERS.

Second Lieut. H. MCQUIGG, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, his services being no longer required.

The following Examining Surgeons have been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions: Dr. E. V. BELL, Terra Haute, Ind.; Dr. J. R. SMITH, Keetsville, Mo.; and Dr. JOHN RUSSELL, Winchendon, Mass.

NAVY MATTERS.

The following Assistant Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Passed Assistant Paymasters in the United States Navy: A. W. BACON, from Aug. 1, 1865; F. CLARENCE FINLAY, from Aug. 7, 1866; RUFUS S. MCCONNELL, from Nov. 27, 1866.

More Indian Aggressions and Murders—Fifty-nine Emigrants Killed.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A man came into Salina, about fifty miles west from here, yesterday, and reported that another frightful massacre of white men by the Cheyenne Indians had occurred near the head of Smoky Hill River, a few days since, under the following circumstances:

WALLACE's train, with sixty men, were in camp, when a party of fourteen Indians came begging of the teamsters, who refused to give them anything. The Indians then fired upon them without effect. The teamsters, returning the fire, killed eight of the aggressors.

About 8 o'clock that night the camp was surrounded by some 200 Indians, who massacred fifty-nine out of sixty-three men. The man who brought the news had an arrow-head through his shoulder and was also wounded in the hip. He claims to be one of the four men who escaped.

A party of Omahas and Kaws subsequently made a raid on the Cheyennes and captured several head of their stock. One Kaw was killed.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK, a famous interpreter, Government scout and guide, says the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, of Arkansas and Smoky Hill, appear friendly, but part of the Northern Indians were now moving southward, and have already committed many murders and other outrages. COMSTOCK believes they mean war.

Indians in Montana—New Gold Mines Discovered.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Late Montana papers report that considerable alarm exists in different regions on account of the Indian depredations, and the people are arming to chastise them.

New and very rich quartz, gulch and placer mines were being discovered, and mining operations were commencing. The Summer yield, it is expected, will be very large and remunerative. New-York gulch, a late discovery, was paying from $15 to $100 a day to the hand, and other new mines were doing equally well.

In the town of Seville, in this State, a fire occurred last Thursday night which destroyed $10,000 worth of property.

On the same night a store in Millville, five miles northwest of the above-mentioned town, was broken open and robbed of $300, belonging to the Merchants' Union Express. The building and contents, including the jewels and records of a Masonic Lodge, were afterwards burned.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed by incendiary fires in West Seville within the past two months.

The ice gorges between here and Cairo are reported to have broken away. The weather is mild and the river is rising rapidly. Navigation southward will probably be fully resumed by Monday.

Musical.

STEINWAY HALL.—At the twenty-third grand Sunday Concert to-night, Mme. PAREPA will sing three pieces, which will, we are sure, attract the attention of the public. They are new, and in every way interesting. We give them: "Miserere Domine," by HULLAH; the "Ave Maria," by GOUNOD; and a sacred song called the "Children's Kingdom," by BLUMENTHAL. The latter has an accompaniment for organ, which will be played by Mr. COLBY, and for the piano, which will be played by Mr. MILLS. This great artist will also play two solos. Mr. CARL ROSA performs a couple of pieces on the violin, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his superb orchestra interpret the instrumental pieces. The programme, in every way, is fresh and interesting. There is no city in the world where it could be better interpreted.

SMOKE.

Meerschaum and Amber—Where Obtained—Manufacture of Pipes in New-York—Rare Specimens for the Paris Exposition.

The mania for coloring meerschaums which prevailed like an epidemic a few years ago has pretty much died out. But the pipe of that material is still popular, and growing still more so, chiefly because it is the very best article thus far found. The cost stands in the way of its general use, or it would long ago have rooted out brierwood and India rubber and the manifold compositions of which the magic soother is made. It is all very well to preach against tobacco, but men and women will use it; and so powerfully seated are the taste and the habit that all Governments rely upon the Indian weed as one of the surest and most profitable sources of revenue. Political economists are often troubled in guaging taxes by appetites, and their first study is, what are the articles for taxation that will bear the heaviest burdens without serious diminution of consumption? Usually these are articles of luxury, and of these liquors and tobacco are the chief. It is difficult to say what rate of tax these prime unnecessaries will not bear; the limit is to be determined by the motive that a high assessment gives for evading and for illegal manufacture, and not in any degree by the possibility of decreased consumption.

Of the injurious effects of the use of tobacco there are opinions without end. Some men "cannot abide a gaping pig," and some cannot use tobacco. These are the loudest in denouncing it. But their opposition is purely theoretical; and there are instances where lean, lank, nervous men, who never touched tobacco in their lives, will swear you, and prove (theoretically) to a demonstration that the accursed weed is the bane of the human race; that it dries up the blood, deranges the stomach, softens the brain, relaxes physical power, and by the (their) laws of entail, inflicts physical atrophy upon generations yet unborn. And all this wisdom has been gravely promulgated in an assembly where one might count a score of inveterate old smokers and snuffers whose average weight would figure over 200 pounds each, and whose progeny followed in the paternal footsteps both in tobacco-puffing and obesity. The truth is, there is no fixed rule in the matter; some cannot eat flesh, some cannot smoke; what is one man's meat is another's poison, we have as many tastes as we have opinions, and to proscribe this or that article for a whole race because it injures a species, or for a species because it hurts an individual, is just about as wise as to make all the garments of mankind upon a model figure, which shall be an average of the whole in height, and breadth, and size of limbs.

The most universal manner of enjoying tobacco, take the world over, is in smoking, and whatever theorists may say, most practicers really enjoy their whiffs, while very few visibly suffer thereby. The smoker becomes a nuisance when he puffs in places where the oder may offend others, but his puff is purity itself when compared with the voidings of the chewer or the drippings of the snuffer. Yet snuffing and chewing may be enjoyed (?) so quietly as not to offend the outside world; as, on the other hand, one may see the human animal in conflict with a bowl of soup at dinner, sucking it in with a slobbering and slopping sound that would shock and disgust a well-bred Berkshire pig. It is not so much the matter of taste as the manner of gratifying taste, that makes the outward offence.

And now to return to our meerschaum, which is not "foam of the sea," as the name literally signifies, but is a kind of clay composed of hydrate of magnesia, combined with silex. It is found in beds in various parts of Europe, but particularly in Natolia, in Asia Minor. When first taken from the earth it is soft, and with water makes lather, like soap.

The best and purest meerschaum bears a bluish tinge, and its surface is covered with small, star-shaped flecks. This kind, however, is seldom seen in this country. Denominating this as the first quality, there are seven inferior qualities, each differing from the others, and yet genuine meerschaum. A peculiarity of the first quality is its capability of receiving a high polish whence it is termed spiegel meerschaum. Thus far the high price of spiegel meerschaum has prevented its general use in this country.

The reason for boiling meerschaum is very simply explained. Like all varieties of clay, when exposed to the air it becomes dry and hard, in which condition it never would absorb the nicotine, or oil of tobacco, which gives it the rich color that smokers so highly prize. When boiled in oil or wax, the particles of clay are forced apart by the heat, and the oil or wax introducing itself between them, retains its position upon cooling. Again, when the pipe is heated by smoking, the particles of the meerschaum separate, the oil or wax, becoming melted, exudes, and the nicotine takes its place, and imparts to the meerschaum its own rich color. This is the philosophy of what is popularly called "coloring a meerschaum." It should be added that a meerschaum cannot be polished until it has been boiled. Having explained the principle, the next step is to specify the process of coloring a meerschaum. If the object were simply to expel the oil or wax infused into the clay by boiling, and replace it by nicotine, the heat generated by smoking would accomplish this; but something more is required. The particles themselves of the meerschaum are to be colored. To secure this effect the heat must be gradual; else, if too great at first, the particles of clay will be baked, and losing their natural power of cohesion, will crumble away. This explains why so many meerschaums are cracked in smoking and others color only in spots. The directions for coloring a meerschaum may be stated thus: Fill the pipe loosely and only half full at the start, and smoke slowly, the object being to keep it as cool as possible under the circumstances. Do not allow it to cool too rapidly after smoking, else it may crack. Never cover a pipe; because the oil that exudes from the meerschaum will be absorbed by the material of which the cover is composed, and the result will be blotches on the pipe. In a word, keep the pipe as cool as you can.

The genuine and imitation meerschaum so closely resemble each other that good judges often are puzzled to distinguish them; but when they are heated the difference becomes apparent. The imitation generally is composed of the parings of meerschaum, technically termed "chips," and the whole substance being unable to expand or contract uniformly, cracks when heated, and the oil or wax in it not being equally absorbed, slowly burns, and in burning emits an offensive smell. Such imitations never color, or if they do a little, the pipe generally cracks. These are often palmed off as the second quality of genuine meerschaum. Lightness of weight and ability to float in water are no tests of the genuineness of meerschaum. Unless you are a practical judge of the article, the only way to obtain a good meerschaum is to apply to a person whose judgment and honesty you can trust.

Amber, (of which mouth-pieces are made,) a resinous gum similar in appearance to gum copal, but much harder, is found on the shores of the Baltic Sea, and principally in the Prussian dominions. It has for ages been valued for ornamental purposes, such as necklaces, bracelets and breast pins. In Europe the cloudy or milk amber is considered the finest, that which is clear being held in no consideration, although each cost about the same, except the light green variety, and that which is of one perfectly uniform color throughout. Amber is divided into two kinds, called Fleisen and Erd Bernshein. The former is found in the water; the latter is obtained in mines, and is considered the most valuable, being harder and of a clearer color. Amber, being so hard and so beautiful, has long been prized by smokers for mouthpieces of pipes and cigar-holders, and in Turkey as much as $200 has been paid for a single mouthpiece. There are many imitations of this beautiful gum, but none are so hard and durable as the genuine article.

Some of the facts here stated, we have gathered in a conversation with Mr. Kaldenberg, of the firm of Kaldenberg & Son, in John-street, in this City, who are the most extensive importers of meerschaum and amber and manufacturers of pipes in this country. They have made some specimens for the Paris Exposition that are most elaborate and curious achievements of art. The chief of these specimens is a magnificent pipe cut from a single block of meerschaum, and carved in most elaborate fashion. The pipe is about ten inches long, and the amber mouth-piece about as much more. The bowl is some three or four inches in diameter, and about five in height. On the lid is a statuette of Shakespeare seated in an arm-chair, and on the stem is a really wonderful miniature carving of Raulbach's cartoon of Macbeth and Banquo meeting the witches on the blasted heath. This is an exquisite piece of work, the horses, the Thane and his companions, and the wierd sisters are wrought out with most delicate finish, each minute point being perfect in itself. Another pipe, also for the Exhibition, is made entirely from amber, being cut from a solid block of that rare material. A smaller specimen of meerschaum has been made by Mr. Kaldenberg as a present to the Emperor. This is about ten inches long, the bowl plain, except that on the front is the Imperial coat of arms and on the lid an amber globe, surmounted by a Greek cross. There are many other fine specimens, but these are the most conspicuous. They prove conclusively that we can make in this country just as good and just as handsome meerschaum pipes as can be found in any European city.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Orders from General Headquarters—The Proposed Changes in the Military Code—The Newark Veteran Reception—Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following orders have been issued by Gen. Marvin:

General Headquarters, State of New-York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, Jan. 24, 1867.

General Orders, No. 4.—The course of instruction for the National Guard for the year 1867, will consist of such exercises as the commanding officers may regard as particularly essential to increase the standing and efficiency of their respective commands.

Special attention should be paid to the company drills, and in securing a perfect knowledge of the lessons contained in the school of the soldier.

The battalion should be thoroughly drilled in the primary movements, as laid down in the school of the battalion.

The form of inspection and review, of guard mounting and dress parade, should receive careful attention.

Commanding officers of brigades and divisions should institute such a course of instruction and drill as will best develop a reliable and praiseworthy *esprit du corps* in their respective commands.

The Commander-in-Chief indulges the hope that every officer will so endeavor to discharge his duty, as that the results of his efforts will reflect credit upon the reliability and standing of the National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Headquarters, State of New-York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, Jan. 23, 1867.

Special Order No. 13.—Moses Blair is hereby appointed an Assistant in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of Major.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. C. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Headquarters, State of New-York, Albany, Jan. 23, 1867.

Special Orders, No. 14.—An appeal having been taken to the Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of Section 72, Military Code, from the decision of Brig.-Gen. Burger, commanding Second Brigade National Guard, in the case of the election of Major in the Third Regiment of Infantry, National Guard, and the same having been duly considered and carefully examined, it is hereby ordered that the election held in the Third Regiment on the 28th day of November, 1866, be set aside, and that a new election be held to fill the office of Major of said regiment.

It appears from the official report and proceedings, that the votes of Lieuts. Dillon and Bettridge were refused when offered, and that had they been allowed to vote the result would have been a tie between the two competing candidates.

Lieut. Dillon, being a commissioned officer, and not disqualified from exercising the privileges of his office, should have been permitted to vote.

Lieut. Bettridge was a commissioned officer, and entitled to all the benefits conveyed by his office until the acceptance of his resignation by the Commander-in-Chief, as provided in Section 82, Military Code. His resignation was not received at the Headquarters of the State nor was the resignation accepted until some days after the election was held. Consequently, Lieut. Bettridge was an officer, and entitled to all the rights and privileges conveyed by his office, and he was amenable to the laws of the State and liable to all duties required in said laws up to the date of the acceptance of his resignation by the Commander-in-Chief.

The proofs as furnished show that had the votes of Lieuts. Dillon and Bettridge been received, the result would have been a tie between Hamilton and Cox. For this reason, the election held in the Third Regiment on the day previously mentioned is hereby declared to be void.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
L. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
(Official)
J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MILITARY CODE.

The Major-Generals commanding the several divisions in this State were invited by Brig.-Gen. S. E. Marvin, Adjutant-General, to meet with the Governor's Staff at Albany on the 30th inst., for the purpose of revising the "Military Code."

There were present Maj.-Gen. Shaler, of the First Division; Maj.-Gen. Carr, of the Third Division; Maj.-Gen. Barnum, of the Sixth District; Maj.-Gen. Gates, of the Fifth District; Brig.-Gen. Marvin, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Batchellor, Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. Palmer, Commissary-General; Brig.-Gen. Darling, Engineer-in-Chief.

Gen. Marvin acted as Chairman, and Col. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, acted as Secretary.

A thorough examination of the "Code" was made, and some important amendments thereto will be recommended to the Legislature. An adjourned meeting will take place at Albany on Thursday, 8th inst., when other matters of importance, relating to the military of this State, will be taken into consideration.

The following changes were also suggested at the recent annual meeting of the Military Association of the State of New-York, held at Albany Jan. 15 and 16:

That sections 26, 27, 30 be amended by striking out the words "sixty-four" wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "thirty-two." Also by striking out the words "five hundred and twelve," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three hundred and twenty."

That section 98 be amended by striking out the words "a Division Inspector," and substituting the words "an Assistant Adjutant-General who shall be chief of staff." And by striking out the words "a Brigade Inspector, to serve also as a Brigade Major," and substituting the words "an Assistant Adjutant-General who shall be chief of staff."

That section 99 be amended by adding thereto the words "to each division an Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel; to each brigade an Assistant Inspector-General, or Brigade Inspector, with the rank of Major."

That section 102 be amended by striking out the words "with the rank of Colonel," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "with the rank of Brigadier-General."

That section 105 be amended by striking out the words "with the rank of Major," after the words "to each brigade a Hospital Surgeon" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel."

That section 108 be amended by adding to the first section of the paragraph the words "and one Hospital Steward."

That section 121 be amended by striking out the words "and fifty dollars for companies not located in cities," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words, "and one hundred dollars for companies not located in cities."

That section 127 be amended by striking out the words "not to exceed," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "of."

That section 146 be amended by inserting after the words "military duty," at the end of the first paragraph, the words, "and shall be entitled to a deduction in the assessment of his real and personal property to the amount of $500, on all classes of taxes. And every person who shall have served seven years, and shall have been honorably discharged, as required by this section, shall, forever after, so long as he remains a citizen of this State, be exempt from jury duty and military taxes."

That section 218 be amended by inserting after the words "two dollars," in the first subdivision, the words "for each day," and after the words "six dollars," the words "for each day."

That section 317 be amended by adding thereto the following words: "And any officer who shall have served in the National Guard, continuously and honorably, for a period of ten years, shall have brevet rank next above the rank last held by him."

And it was Resolved, That the amendments recommended to be made to the Military Code be referred to the Military Committee of both Houses of the Legislature.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-chief be solicited to order an encampment of such portion of the National Guard of the State as may be expedient; the same to be held during the Summer of 1867, and that the Legislature be requested to appropriate the necessary funds to pay the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature of this State be requested to direct the Commissioners of the Central Park to set apart and prepare a suitable parade ground in said Park, for the use of the First Division of the National Guard.

Resolved, That some action be taken by this organization, whereby we shall secure an appropriation of $500,000 for the current year, for the purpose of arming and equipping the National Guard.

THE NEWARK VETERAN RECEPTION.

The extensive preparations now being made for the full-dress reception on the evening of the 13th instant, tendered by the officers of the Second Regiment S. R. C., to the veteran officers of the City of Newark, and the assiduity with which these arrangements are being consummated preclude all possibility of a failure in making this grand social entertainment the most successful one of the present season.

The number of veterans in whose honor the reception is given, is nearly one hundred, and some dissatisfaction is manifested by other equally distinguished and deserving officers, of the manner in which these are to be lionized. Through the Press and other channels of information, the intelligence has spread that the reunion was in honor of the veteran officers of the State, whereas only those officers who reside in Newark, who have served at least nine months during the war, and that in some of the New-Jersey regiments, and who have been honorably discharged the service, are the subjects of this hospitality. Those officers who cannot meet all these requirements have not received letters of invitation.

The reception is to take place in the Regimental Armory, formerly known as Oraton Hall. The billiard saloon and company rooms upon the floor beneath are to be thrown open to the guests—the former as the banquet room, the others as dress and cloak rooms. The walls of the hall will be tastefully ornamented with festoons of bunting, floral emblems and neat tablets containing the names of New-Jersey officers who were killed or died of disease contracted while in the service. The officers upon the occasion are to appear in full uniform and the civic guests in full citizen's dress. It is expected that the majority of the invited guests will make it convenient to attend, and with them there will be nearly three hundred couples.

The following is the programme determined upon by the officers having the matter in hand: The entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock with a grand march, entitled "The Veteran March," performed by the band. The Oration of Welcome will then be delivered by Cortlandt Parker, Esq., on behalf of the officers of the Second Regiment, to be followed by an operatic air by the band. Gov. Ward will then call the Roll of Honor, and present the certificates awarded by the Legislature to the honorably discharged soldiers of the State, to the honored recipients of the bounty of the Second. The banquet room will then be thrown open, when a sumptuous collation partaking of all the delicate viands of the season, will be presented for the internal consideration of the guests. The second portion of the programme will consist of dancing, eating, drinking and a general interchange of sociability and friendly salutations.

The tickets for the occasion, which are limited to one hundred, may be obtained at $10 each.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending Jan. 26, 1867:

First Division.—Alexander Shaler, to be Major-General First Division, Jan. 23, 1867, *vice* Charles W. Sandford, retired.

Third Division.—Joseph B. Carr, to be Major-General Third Division, Jan. 23, 1867, *vice* John Taylor Cooper, retired.

Sixth Division.—Henry A. Barnum, to be Major-General Sixth Division, Jan. 23, 1867, *vice* W. C. Brown, retired.

Seventh Division.—Craig W. Wadsworth, to be Major-General Seventh Division, Jan. 23, 1867, *vice* W. S. Fullerton, retired.

Department of the Engineer-in-Chief.—Moses Blair, to be Assistant Engineer, with rank of Major, Jan. 23, 1867.

Third Brigade.—Oakman S. Paine, to be Hospital Surgeon, Dec. 22, 1866.

Twelfth Regiment.—John Ward, Jr., to be Colonel, Jan. 4, 1867, *vice* William E. Ward, promoted; Knox McAfee, to be Major, Jan. 4, 1867, *vice* John Ward, Jr., promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.—George A. Satchell, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1866, *vice* Patrick Donahue, declined to muster.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—Isaac F. Handy, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 19, 1867, *vice* Charles E. Hamilton, resigned.

Thirty-seventh Regiment.—George M. Dusenbury, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 3, 1867, *vice* C. M. Catlin, resigned; William Oscar Roome, to be Major, Jan. 3, 1867, *vice* G. M. Dusenbury, promoted.

Fifty-sixth Regiment.—William L. Berrian to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 14, 1867, *vice* Thomas D. O'Neil, deceased.

Eighty-second Regiment.—Isaac Hauck to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1867, *vice* Albert Finkle, resigned.

William Applebee, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1867, *vice* Isaac Hauck, promoted.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.—J. J. Buchanan, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1866, *vice* Charlemagne Fisk, resigned.

William H. Manners to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1866, *vice* Edward M. Johnson, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Jan. 26, 1867:

Jan. 25.—One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, Warren Wilcox, Captain, to promote the interest of the regiment.

Jan. 25.—Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, M. J. Geary, First Lieutenant, business engagements.

Jan. 25.—Fourth Regiment Infantry, Peter Beigel, Second Lieutenant, removal from State.

Jan. 25.—Twelfth Regiment Infantry, James McCord, Second Lieutenant, removal.

Jan. 26.—Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, Stephen Clough, Captain, expiration of term.

Jan. 26.—First Battalion Light Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade, Geo. B. Herrick, Adjutant, removal.

GEN. SHALER'S FIRST GENERAL ORDER IN ASSUMING COMMAND.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler has issued the following General Order:

Headquarters First Division New-York State National Guard, New-York, Feb. 1, 1867.

General Orders No. 1.—By virtue of an appointment from His Excellency the Governor of the State, and of a commission as Major-General from the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany, bearing date Jan. 23, 1867, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division National Guard of the State of New-York.

Headquarters are for the present established at No. 213 West Twenty-eighth-st.

ALEXANDER SHALER, Major-General.
Official: W. S. Bend, Major and A. D. C. and A. N. G. Division Inspector.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. William G. Ward, commanding First Brigade, announces in General Orders No. 1, current series, that he assumes command of the brigade by virtue of commission. The following officers are appointed on the staff of the Brigadier-General: John W. Greene, Hospital Surgeon, reappointed; A. G. Agnew, Quartermaster, vice Simonson, retired; John T. Denny, Paymaster, vice Eno, retired; Oswin O'Brien, Aid-de-Camp, vice Dimock, retired. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The field officers of the brigade will assemble in undress uniform, without side-arms, for theoretical instruction, on Thursday, the 31st January next, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the quarters of the Brigadier-General, No. 25 East Thirty-first-street.

Pursuant to the laws governing the Militia of this State, an election is hereby ordered to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1867, at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Brigade Inspector, First Brigade and First Division of the National Guard, State of New-York, which has been vacant by the resignation of R. H. Hoadley.

The Commanding-General has received the proceedings of the Court-martial, held for the trial of First Lieut. John J. Casey and Second Lieut. Patrick Casey, Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. G., pursuant to Special Orders No. 4, second series, Major Patrick F. Hannon, President; and, in consequence of the great irregularity of the proceedings, orders the whole matter set aside, the officers to be released from arrest and returned to duty. The General would call the attention of the officers concerned in the matter to the serious injury likely to ensue to the service from the great delay in this trial; and would especially censure First Lieut. O'Neill for absenting himself from the trial after preferring the charges.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

Col. Harmon D. Hull, commanding the Fourth Regiment makes the following announcements in recent general orders: The officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble for drill in the armory of this regiment in fatigue uniform, Feb. 7, 14 and 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. The following change is announced: John Clancey to be Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* Gilbert N. Marbury relieved. The above non-commissioned officer will rank from date of this order, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. Clark announces in General Order No. —, that in compliance with Brigade Orders, the officers of the Seventh Regiment will assemble for drill (fatigue uniform,) at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. The following companies composing the right wing of this regiment, viz: Companies I, A, B, C and H, will assemble, in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Friday, Feb. 8; and the companies composing the left wing, viz: Companies E, F, D, G and K, will assemble for the same purpose, on Thursday, Feb. 14. Roll-call of companies at 7:45 o'clock P. M. Members of the regiment only will be admitted to these drills.

A NEW COMPANY FOR THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Now that the Washington Grays Troop has been transferred to the Cavalry Brigade, steps are being taken to fill the vacancy thus occasioned by the organization of a new company, for the Eighth Regiment, to be designated by the letter "I." Col. Carr has approved of the movement, and cordially recommends the proposed organization. Messrs. Wm. E. Chapin and F. O. Johnson, having received the desired permission and authority from the Regimental Commandant to organize the above company, they cordially invite young men of good moral standing to join them in filling up its ranks. Uniforms are now ready to furnish all its members, as soon as the complement of men are raised to be mustered in. Those who are anxious to join the above organization are invited to call at the armory on Friday evenings, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, or at No. 24 Beekman-street, between the hours of 9 and 4, during the week. Application can be made by letter if desired, and will meet with prompt attention. We trust that these gentlemen will prove successful in their undertaking, as the organization is a necessary one to complete the battalion formation of the regiment.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 1, Col. J. V. Meserole announces that the Forty-seventh Regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for instruction as follows: The right wing, Companies B, A, I and C, Feb. 6 and March 6; left wing, Companies G, E, F and D, Feb. 13 and March 13; both wings on Feb. 20 and March 20. First Sergeant's call at 8 o'clock P. M. At the drill of March 20 the band will be in attendance, and the wings will drill in competition. Tickets will be issued for this drill.

Resignations.—Andrew Merrell, Surgeon, Lieut. Geo. W. Taylor, Company G.

Elections.—Henry Irwin, to be Captain Company E; Edward L. Bonney, to be Second Lieutenant Company E; Jacob Backus, to be Second Lieutenant Company F.

Promotions.—Second Lieutenant Wm. D. Cornell, to be Frist Lieutenant Company E; Second Lieutenant Geo. A. Fountain, to be First Lieutenant Company F.

Dr. Josiah E. Winants has been appointed Surgeon of this regiment.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 2, Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Calvin E. Pratt announces that the right wing of the Twenty-third Regiment, consisting of Companies A, D, C, F and H, will assemble at the arsenal, Portland-avenue, for battalion drill, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, 1867. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. The left wing, consisting of Companies B, E, G, I and K, will assemble at the arsenal, Portland-avenue, for battalion drill, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, 1867. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock.

Elections.—First-Lieutenant M. C. Ogden to be Captain Company D, *vice* Bassett, resigned. Rank Dec. 22, 1866. Second-Lieutenant C. E. Satterlee to be First-Lieutenant Company D, *vice* Ogden, promoted. Rank Dec. 22, 1866. Sergt. John Thompson to be Second-Lieutenant Company D, *vice* Satterlee, promoted. Rank Dec. 22, 1866. Private James M. Stephenson to be Second-Lieutenant Company I, *vice* Tompkins, resigned. Rank Dec. 18, 1866.

At a meeting of Company B, held on the 5th day of December, 1866, the following resolution was passed, and the action of the Company is hereby approved:

Resolved, That the Colonel be requested to modify Sec. 5 of General Orders No. 7, 1866, as far as relates to P. Owens Jones, so as to make it expulsion for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues, and that said modification be published in next General orders issued.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. Seth E. Griffin, of Albany, who served from 1861 to the close of the war, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Ninth Regular Cavalry. He will leave for his regiment in a few days.

The third annual coterie of Company K, Twelfth Regiment (Washington Blues) will take place on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., at the regimental armory in Broadway, corner of Fourth-street. A flag presentation will take place at the same time. We have seldom seen handsomer gotten up cards than those of Company K.

In yesterday's Times we gave an extended account of the serenade to Maj.-Gen. Shaler by the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment on Friday night. We will now refer to the speeches made by Gen. Shaler and Col. Clark, in which mention was made of the future of the First Division. Col. Clark, in proposing the health of the new Major-General, said the days of fogyism and military pedantry are past; all other considerations have yielded to merit; a new era in the First Division is inaugurated—the era of military progress and military improvement. Gen. Shaler, in his reply, said he hoped to see a disposition displayed on the part of all to cordially unite and second the efforts of the new Commander, in whatever may be considered best calculated to promote the interests of the First Division. I assume to-day the duties of my new office, and with the cooperation of those like you who have for so many years been identified with the interests of the First Division, I have no doubt I shall be rewarded for whatever time and trouble it costs in witnessing its gradual advancement. These sentiments will find an echo in the heart of every true National Guardsman, and we trust that every effort will be made by individual members to that end.

The seventh and last but one promenade concert of Graffulla's Seventh Regiment National Guard Band took place at their armory last evening. These concerts have labored under considerable disadvantage, owing to the inclement weather usually prevailing on the concert nights, but the band having once commenced the season, determined to persevere and so endeavor to win a successful end. Last night the rooms were comfortably filled by the members of the regiment and their friends, although the number of ladies present was necessarily limited by reason of the deplorable state of the streets and pavements. The programme was an excellent one and was delightfully interpreted. The eighth and last concert of the season will take place on Saturday, Feb. 16, when additional attractions will be offered.

The invitation hop of the National Grays (Company I, Twelfth Regiment) came off on Monday last, at Ferrero's City Assembly Rooms. We have seldom attended a more fashionable or successful affair, the only drawback being that the rooms were too small for the number attending. The music was furnished by Graffulla's Band, and was, of course, unexceptionable. Col. John Ward and many other prominent officers of the Twelfth Regiment were present, as were also officers from the other commands in the First Division. The Floor Committee, under the able direction of Lieut. Edward Kirk, Jr., were untiring in their efforts, and achieved a decided success. Capt. Wm. Raynor, of the Reception Committee, and Lieut. J. E. Dudley, of the Committee of Arrangements, were also successful, being well supported by their respective associates. We understand that the Grays intend operating upon a larger scale next season.

Chaplain G. E. Hewes, late of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. V., requests of every one who has any material in his possession, or who has in remembrance any incident which would add interest to the history of the regiment, to forward it without delay to his address, at Utica, N. Y., as the history is well under way, and but a short time will elapse before revision for the press, when no new matter will be added.

A rumor prevails in Troy to the effect that Col. Isaac McConihe will resign the command of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, on his return from Europe.

Gen. Carr has formally accepted the appointment of Major-General of the Third Division National Guard. Major Le Grand Benedict, of Troy, is spoken of as Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Carr, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Prof. Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band visited Troy last week, for the purpose of giving a grand military concert at Rand's Hall. The *Whig* says that the concert "was certainly the best of its kind ever given in that city. The hall was about two-thirds filled with a select and appreciative audience. We have no doubt, had it been generally understood what was to be the character of the concert, the case would have been different. Many of the pieces were heartily encored. Should this band ever visit Troy again they can be assured of an overflowing house."

Capt. George W. Jenkins, the Troy agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company—who served with distinction in the late war—has recently received from His Excellency Gov. Fenton a commission of Brevet Major.

On Monday evening last an election was held in Company D, Ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Braine, presiding. The following was the result:

First Sergt. R. P. Courtney, elected Second Lieutenant, *vice* Stryker, resigned, and Private Van Beuren (formerly Second Lieutenant in the field,) elected First Sergeant, *vice* Courtney, promoted; Fourth Sergt. J. A. Theriott, elected third sergeant, *vice* Sinclair, resigned; Private Barlow (formerly Second Lieutenant in the field,) elected fourth sergeant, *vice* Theriott, promoted; Private Bowland, elected corporal, *vice* Boyd, resigned.

This company is progressing admirably. When Capt. Davis took command, one year ago, they were the smallest company in the regiment, but now ranks as one of the largest.

The following promotions have taken place in the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, a regiment taken from Rochester by Col. Marshall, and which did gallant service in the war:

Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Reynolds, to be Colonel; Major David Jones, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major J. P. Cleary, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. George A. Reynolds, to be Major; Capt. Louis Fass, to be Major; Capt. Thomas Cogian, to be Major; Capt. Robert F. Tallman, to be Major; First Lieut. C. A. O'Brien, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Michael Madigan, to be First Lieutenant.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance and President of the Board for the examination of breech-loaders, requests us to state that, as many of the inventors and manufacturers of breech-loading arms have been unable to produce for examination samples of their arms in time for the present meeting of the Board of Officers convened by Special Orders No. 2, series of 1867, for the examination and trial of the recent improvements and inventions in breech-loading military small-arms, the Board has adjourned to meet again for final examination and trial, at the State Arsenal in this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., and all those having arms which they desire to have entered for examination will please present them on or before that day, and it will be necessary that for each arm presented 200 cartridges be furnished.

Major E. H. V. Kent was unanimously elected Brigade-Major of the Cavalry Brigade on Monday evening. The selection is a good one, as Major Kent is an efficient and experienced officer.

An election for field officers in the Twenty-second Regiment will be held next Sunday evening. At a caucus held last week, Lieut.-Col. Post received the unanimous nomination for Colonel. He will, no doubt, be elected. Capts. Remmey and Grant are spoken of as candidates for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Capt. Porter is the most prominent candidate for Major, and will probably be elected.

On dit—That the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment intend giving a series of six social hops at their armory. They cannot fail of success.

Orders are expected to issue soon directing that an election be held in the Fifth Regiment for the majority, rendered vacant by the promotion of Major Hillenbrand to the position of lieutenant-colonel. Capts. P. Kraeger and John E. Meyer are mentioned in connection with the contest, and either candidate will prove acceptable to the rank and file. First-Lieut. H. Harmann, of Company F, has been elected to the vacant captaincy of Company D, in the Fifth Regiment.

An election was held on Thursday evening last at the Ninth Regimental Armory, to fill the vacant position of Major, when Capt. Chas. S. Story, by a nearly unanimous vote, was elected. Major Story is one of the oldest officers in the regiment.

We understand that Col. Marshall, late of the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, is organizing a company for the First Regiment (Hawkins Zouaves) and is progressing admirably. The Colonel has associated with him Capt. W. H. H. Wilcox, late a Captain in the Tenth, and who was one of the fifty officers placed under the fire of the Union guns at Charleston in 1864.

First Annual Report of "The Home" in West Houston-street.

"The Home" for the reception of fallen women was established in West Houston-street in December, 1865. The first annual report has just been published, from which it appears that the number of inmates received during the year was 112. Of these fourteen were dismissed for misconduct; eleven were returned to their friends; thirty-two were provided with positions in various capacities with families in the City and country; eight have gone to other institutions; eight have been sent to the Hospital; twelve have gone out at their own request; and thirty remain in the Institution. Of those sent out, ten have left their homes or places provided for them; and it is, perhaps, just to presume that they have returned to their evil habits. The proportion is much smaller than was expected. It is a remarkable fact, showing the power of the Institution for good, that twelve or fifteen of the number received during the year came by the advice and influence of those who themselves had returned to evil courses. During the last three months, most of the cases received were originally from a better class in society, and have remained to learn some trade as a means of future support.

In reference to the causes which lead to prostitution, the report says:

Careful statistics have shown the controlling influence of want, in forcing young girls into a life of shame. No other cause keeps them so hopelessly bound; and very many who have been wickedly drawn into this forbidden way by other causes, are compelled to follow it out to its bitter end only because they can do nothing else. Arrangements have, therefore, been made to provide the inmates with the means of an honest livelihood when they leave the Institution. Various trades, as book-folding, &c., paper-box making, needlework in its various branches, the use of the sewing-machine, &c., have been, or are to be, introduced as operations are enlarged. An account is opened with each of the young women, and half she earns is placed at her disposal. The other half goes toward the necessary expenses of the Department and of the Home. Careful and exact work is required as the training of those under their charge, and not the profit of the institution, is the object of the Board of Management, that accomplished hands may be turned out who can command positions.

The whole enterprise has proved a success. Want of room has prevented its full development; but it is a working fact. Women who, three months ago, could do nothing toward their support, are now earning 15 cents per hour. In six months' time they all will be self-supporting. An able forewoman from the Bible House instructs them in book-folding, and reports their ability and success in learning as equal to the operatives at the Bible or Tract House, who would naturally be above the average. All the work needed is offered by the most respectable business houses, and situations are promised to competent hands.

This plan appeals to the interests of all concerned. It is perfectly evident that no woman can clothe and support herself, and lay by half her gross earnings. Yet the institution proposes to take an untrained subject, and teach her some legitimate business, providing for her in the meantime; and then send her forth to some honorable employment with a considerable sum in hand.

The interior arrangements of the "Home" are under the charge of a committee of ladies of experience. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good, there having been no serious sickness and no deaths among them. Dr. C. P. Tucker is the attending physician.

In the circular issued by the Managing Committee, the objects of the institution, which have been somewhat misunderstood, are thus set forth:

"Our special object is to save that large class of young girls who have been led astray, but who, having just entered upon a life of vice—most of them through artful temptations of various kinds, and many by the pressure of poverty—are hopeful subjects of Christian and philanthropic effort. Our ability to restore them to the paths of virtue and of happiness, will be limited only by the means at our disposal. We earnestly ask assistance in this great and hitherto much-neglected work. The Committee are desirous, if possible, to secure sufficient funds to purchase or erect a building, and thus make it a permanent institution. In the meantime they need money to sustain it from day to day. Contributions of any amount, large or small, are urgently solicited; and may be sent to Mr. A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-street, or to Z. S. Ely, No. 101 Front-street."

The Treasury account shows that during the year donations to the amount of $13,025 were received, of which $8,000 were expended. The report concludes with extracts from some interesting letters written by former inmates of the Home to the officers of the institution.

Fire in Sixth-avenue—Destruction of Trenor's Palace Hall—Loss about $17,000.

At about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon a fire broke out in the building known as Trenor's Palace Hall, Nos. 725 and 727 Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street. The entire upper part of the building was used as a dancing academy, the lower portion being occupied as stores. The alarm was promptly given and quickly responded to by the firemen, but their most energetic efforts to extinguish the flames were not successful, until the ball-room with its contents had been entirely destroyed.

Mr. Trenor's loss will probably amount to about $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company and $2,000 in another company, name not ascertained.

The building, owned by Sidney C. Jennings, is damaged to the extent of about $10,000. Fully insured.

The store No. 725 Sixth-avenue is occupied by J. Doupe, upholsterer. His loss is estimated at $500; insured for $1,000 in the Yonkers Insurance Company. The store No. 727 Sixth-avenue is occupied by E. F. Brodt, lace-curtain cleaner. Loss about $500, principally by water; insured for $2,000 in a Company the name of which could not be learned. Two theories are given as to the origin of the fire. It appears that a painter was employed during the afternoon in waxing the floor of the ball-room, and it is said that a lighted lamp ignited the turpentine with which the wax was mixed, and set fire to the room. The other report is that one of the girls engaged in the kitchen threw a quantity of shavings into the range, and the blaze from these set fire to others that were scattered about the floor. The Fire-Marshal has the matter under investigation, and will, doubtless, ascertain to-day which of these stories is entitled to credit.

We are requested by Mr. Trenor to say that, in consequence of the burning of the Hall, his dancing-class will, until further notice, hold its *soirées* and balls at the other rooms, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

The Street Commissioner's Report.

Mr. George W. McLean, the newly-appointed Street Commissioner, has just handed in to the Common Council his first quarterly report of the condition of his department. The report is for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866. During the year 55 contracts have been awarded at the estimated amount of $420,127 18, while 83 contracts are still in progress.

The amount of work done in the Bureau of Street Improvements during the quarter is estimated at	$178,603 78
Amount of requisitions drawn by said Bureau	140,464 19
The Superintendent of Wharves expended, according to his report	7,307 63
The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas expended, according to his report	394,813 58
The Superintendent of Lands and Places expended, according to his report	1,537 50
The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies expended, according to his report	17,575 68
The Superintendent of Roads expended, according to his report	12,244 35
The Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies expended, according to his report	20,293 77

The amount of assessments uncollected, on the 1st of October, was $515,946 43; the amount of assessments transmitted for collection since that date is $307,829 03; the amount of uncollected assessments in the hands of the Collector, Thos. E. Smith, on the 31st of December, was $584,627 90.

During the year, 142 assessment lists, amounting to $997,477 17, were transmitted for collection, and during the same period, $641,484 14 was paid over to the City Chamberlain.

Mr. McLean calls the attention of the Common Council to the bad condition of the water front of the City, so far as owned by the Corporation, and urges that action be taken in the matter.

Detailed reports of the work done by the various bureaus in the Department will be published hereafter.

A Presentation Festival Scheme Arraigned in Court as a Lottery—Arrest of a Clerk for Selling Tickets.

Sergeant Schoonmaker, of the Fifteenth Precinct yesterday arrested James C. Regan, a clerk in the employ of the agents of the Presentation Festival Scheme in aid of the New-York Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children. The affidavit sets forth that, on the 1st of February, the accused did, at No. 653 Broadway, vend, sell, furnish and supply the ticket hereunto annexed, and marked "A," to one Mr. Feist, of No. 42½ St. Mark's Place, for the sum of $1, and that the said ticket is a lottery-ticket and certificate and share in a certain device or game of chance not expressly authorized by law, and by the drawing of which a distribution or disposition of certain real estate, money, goods, articles, and things depends, to be determined by lot or chance in the City, County and State of New-York, in violation of article 4, relative to raffling and lotteries, page 76, vol. 2, of the fourth edition of the Revised Statutes.

The accused was committed for examination, which will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Christie Swindling Case.

The examination in the case of Jonathan S. Christie, Jr., the Broad-street merchant of the firm of A. S. Behrling & Co., who stands charged with swindling Messrs. O. & J. Ludovici out of $4,500 by means of worthless checks, was yesterday resumed before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After a lengthy examination, in which nothing new was developed, the case was adjourned until the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Mass Meeting of Soldiers.—The petition, signed by over 1,500 veterans, asking for payment of bounties to those who lost their discharges, or who have been discharged by reason of disability other than wounds, was presented to Congress on Tuesday last by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Information received from Washington by Col. Wm. Herman, Manager of the "Soldiers' Relief and Claim Agency," indicates that there are good prospects of the passage of a bill securing the rights of these two classes of men. Those who have signed the petition, as well as those who were unable to do so, are requested to attend the mass meeting to be held at the Soldiers' Agency, No. 136 Canal-street, on Monday evening, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, when all the information received from Washington will be communicated to the meeting. Resolutions requesting the military authorities in Washington to favor the passage of the bill will be introduced. Supervisor Andreas Milliman will preside.

The New Barge and Revenue Office.—The Corporation Counsel has declined to approve the deed transferring a portion of the Battery to the United States Government for a nominal consideration, as a site for a United States barge and revenue office. The resolutions directing the transfer of the land, of which a full description has already appeared in the Times, were adopted by the Common Council in December last. The Corporation Counsel is of opinion that the Common Council, notwithstanding the special act of 1866, has no power to sell the property for a nominal price, all the land belonging to the City being pledged for the redemption of the City debt. The act empowers the Corporation to sell the property at a price to be agreed on, but it does not empower them to convey the land for no price, or, in other words, to give it away. Mr. O'Gorman also says that there are other legal questions involved in the transfer of the property, which he has not yet had time to examine.

The Hoboken Ferries—Petition to the Legislature.—A petition is to be sent to the New-Jersey Legislature, asking the appointment of a Committee to investigate the condition and management of the Hoboken ferries, and to take testimony thereon from passengers and disinterested engineers. The petition states that the accommodations are notoriously insufficient in the particulars of boats, bridges and waiting-rooms, the boats being too small to break the ice which floats down the river in Winter. It is asked that each ferry company be required to keep at least one boat capable of making its way through the ice. Copies of the petition may be obtained by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office, South Orange, N. J., or Box No. 4,792 Post-office, New-York.

Emigration to Brazil.—A paragraph appeared in the Times a few days ago referring to the Brazilian emigration schemes as impositions, the information being derived from a letter of one of the emigrants, dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 23. It should have been stated that the paragraph had no reference to the emigration scheme under the patronage of the Brazilian Government, of which Mr. Quintino Bocayuva, of Broadway, is the agent, and which appears to offer peculiar advantages.

Brutal and Cowardly Assault.—On Friday night a most brutal assault was committed on a young man in East Morrisania, named August Colberg, by a cowardly fellow nearly twice his size, named Peter Christiansen. Colberg was going to see a friend, and when near Halpine's distillery was met by the other, who without any provocation knocked him down by striking him a violent blow in the face, and after he was down striking him several times, besides kicking him in the abdomen. Colberg, as soon as he could escape from his assailant, went before Justice Hauptman and procured a warrant, and Christiansen was held to bail in the sum of $500, for the action of the Grand Jury.

Child Abandonment.—Mrs. Christina Schwegert, a German woman, residing at No. 124 Liberty-street, on Friday evening placed her infant child, scarcely ten hours after birth, in a basket and deposited the same in front of premises No. 100 Liberty-street. She was discovered in the act, by a man who at once reported the fact to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house. An officer was sent to the spot, who recovered the child and gave it back to the mother. The infant died yesterday from the effects of exposure and cold. Coroner Gamble was notified, and directed the remains to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Shaw will make the *post mortem* examination, and an inquest will be held to-day. The unnatural mother is still confined to her bed.

Flags at Half Mast.—By order of Mayor Hoffman, the flags of the City Hall were displayed at half mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Ex-Gov. Hunt. The portrait of the Ex-Governor in the Governor's Room of the City Hall was draped in mourning, and crape was suspended over the entrance to the room.

Seizure of a Steamer.—The steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, recently sold to a foreign Government, when about to sail, yesterday, was seized by the Custom-house authorities. A sloop with about 125 barrels of powder, awaiting the departure of the steamer from her pier, to be placed on board, was also seized and sent over to Jersey City.

New-York Lyceum.—The debate of the question, "Ought the President to be Impeached?" will be resumed at the meeting of the New-York Lyceum to-morrow (Monday) evening, in the hall of the Geographical and Statistical Society, Mercantile Library Building. The public are invited.

Man Drowned at Harlem.—Last night, about 6 o'clock, a man was seen walking on the ice between the New Bridge and the Railroad Bridge, at Harlem. He had reached about the middle of the river when he was seen to disappear through the ice, and not coming up again was supposed to be drowned.

Admitted to Partnership.—Wm. Libbey, who for many years has filled a leading and responsible position in the dry goods establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., has been admitted to partnership in the firm.

Sale of Tenement Property.—The model tenement property in Thirty-seventh-street has been sold to Thomas R. Agnew, grocer and tea dealer. It brings in a rental of over $6,000 a year.

Hartford Accident Insurance Company.—This Company, under the management of Mr. W. E. Shader, is already doing a prosperous business, and is rapidly winning a leading position in the accident branch of insurance. Competent parties, especially fire and life insurance agents, desirous of representing a first-class company of this description, should not fail to call, at their earliest convenience, on Mr. Shader, No. 155 Broadway, a genial and obliging gentleman, willing to deal with them on the most liberal terms.—*Insurance Monitor and Wall-st. Review.*

Brook's Metropolitan Free Bridge.—Mr. E. A. Brooks, the Metropolitan Boot-maker, at No. 575 Broadway, keeps the street in front of his store entirely clear from ice, snow and slush, so that there is a clean crossing from his store to the Metropolitan Hotel. It is the only place, in fact, between the Battery and 14th-st. where one can cross the street without going ancle deep at least in snow and slush. Here is an exhibition of enterprise worthy of emulation by all our citizens.—*Advertisement.*

Nightingales Sing

all night alone among the Persian roses enamored of their fragrance, but sweeter voices than theirs chant the praises of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, the favorite perfume of all the birds of beauty that, plumed for conquest, flutter in Broadway.

Hoff's Malt Extract

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH

Is a beverage particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitution and all those who are laboring under dyspepsia, loss of appetite, scrofula, chlorosis, &c., general debility and derangement of the whole system.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
TAKES THE PLACE OF
and is superior to ale, porter and spirituous liquors as a remedial agent, and in all cases where slightly stimulatory beverages and tonic are needed.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
is, since the short time of its introduction, already used by the first families of this City, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians, whose approval and encomiums have been bestowed upon this wonderful drink.

Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 273 9th-av., says, when giving a new order:

"Your Malt Extract is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach as well as the whole system."

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT (for America.) No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Claflin—Learnard.—At Brighton, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. F. A. Whitney, George W. Claflin, of New-York, to Mary Frances, daughter of S. S. Learnard, of Brighton.

DIED.

Adams.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 1, P. R. Livingston, only son of George A. Adams, in the 23d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Clermont, N. J., for interment.

Blain.—In San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22, 1867, of typhoid remittent fever, Bernard, the son of the late Joseph Blain and Aimée Pratte, of this City, in the 27th year of his age.

A Mass of Requiem will be offered on Monday at 10½ A. M., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

Bulkley.—On Friday, Feb. 1, Addie, only daughter of George L. and Mary Bulkley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 77 West 45th-st., on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

Burr.—On Friday, Feb. 1, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Burr, widow of William C. Burr, aged 80 years.

The friends and those of her sons, George and E. W. Burr, and her son-in-law, L. P. Hoyt, are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 162 Allen-st.

Ferguson.—On Friday, Feb. 1, of consumption, Lydia Ann, wife of Alanson Ferguson, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 10 Grove-st., on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville for interment.

Hinman.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, Lucy R., wife of G. P. Hinman, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward H. Bunker, No. 133 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

Lewis.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 1, Walter Hatfield, only child of Alfred W. and Sara Lewis, aged 1 year, 1 month and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, Putnam-av., five doors northwest from Bedford-av., on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Sheldon.—On Friday, Feb. 1, in Brooklyn, Mary De Forest, wife of William C. Sheldon, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Scott.—On Friday evening, Feb. 1, Benjamin Francisco, youngest son of Dr. W. A. and Ann Scott, aged 10 years, 4 months and 29 days.

Funeral this (Sunday) morning, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church.

Underhill.—On Sixth Day, 1st inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Lillie, only daughter of Elias H. and Elizabeth Underhill, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 27th-st., on Third Day, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Weill.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, Felix Weill, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) morning, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 155 East 15th-st.

Notice.—The members of the congregation Shaaray Tefila are invited to attend the funeral of the late Felix Weill, from No. 155 East 15th-st., Sunday morning at 12 o'clock. By order. M. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

Westlake.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, Annie M., wife of C. W. Westlake, and daughter of Mary and the late Richard Cornwell, aged 30 years, 5 months and 29 days.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Feb 2, 1867.

Record of a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the Company's Office, Saturday, February 2, 1867.

Mr. Allan McLane, President, stated as follows: "I have called this special meeting to announce officially to the Board the death of our late much esteemed and respected associate, Mr. Charles Augustus Davis, and to suggest, in view of his long and faithful services as a Director and Trustee, that some action may be taken by the Board, marking for its official records, as likewise for his family and the public, our appreciative feelings and sentiments. I will only add for myself, in discharging my own trust, I have ever found him, in season and out of season, a considerate, wise and conservative counselor and friend."

Whereupon the following resolutions, moved by Mr. Francis Skiddy and seconded by Mr. Howard Potter, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board has heard with sincere sorrow the announcement of the death of Mr. Charles Augustus Davis, for nearly eleven years a member of the Board, and at the time of his decease its senior member and Chairman of its Executive Committee, and desires to record its sense of the bereavement, which the members of the Board have thereby suffered, of a friend always most kind, courteous and considerate in his intercourse with them, and also its sense of the loss which the Company thereby sustains of a Director intimately acquainted with its affairs, always wise, prudent and conciliatory in counsel; and in action thoroughly, unselfishly and courageously devoted to the true interest of the whole body of its stockholders.

Resolved, That as a further token of respect for the memory of the deceased, and expression of the sense which the Board entertains of the worth of the member whose loss it deplores, his seat in the Board remain for the present unfilled.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered in full on the minutes; that a copy of the same be transmitted by the President to the family of the deceased, with an expression of the sympathy felt for them by the Board in their bereavement, and that they be published.

Whereupon the Board adjourned.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse SUNDAY MORNING, *Mysteries of Crime*; in the evening, lecture to young men on *Manhood and Money*. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Feb. 6,) Hon. Horace Greeley will lecture before the Lee Literary Association, in this church, on *America Westward of the Mississippi*. Tickets 30 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

THE FIFTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, in Zion Church, corner of East 38th-st. and Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas House.

THE SPIRITUAL WORLD AND THE INTERMEDIATE STATE will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. C. Ager, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Regular MORNING service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church (Swedenborgian) at the same place, at 10½. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, junction of Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching by the Pastor Rev. James B. Dunn, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrims in Vanity Fair*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible Class at 3 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor.—Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Free Lecture Lessons in vocal music are delivered by G. H. Farnham, at the chapel of the church on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original, permanent mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

SERMON FOR THE SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMISSION.—Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., will preach in behalf of the Southern Relief Commission, THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.—Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to young men, by request of the Association, in his church, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Young men particularly invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by Rev. Dr. Cheever in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Discourse of the evening—*Immortality and Accountability the same from Genesis to Revelation*. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES under inspiration before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Philosophy of Faith and Prayer* and *Education and Spiritualism*. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—A SERMON IN BEHALF of the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Missionary Society will be preached by Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. After sermon the ordinance of Baptism will be administered, and at 7½ P. M. he will lecture to young men on *Solomon's Proverbs concerning Friends and Friendships*.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—ELDER TIMOTHY COLE, of Massachusetts, will preach on SUNDAY three times, and evenings through the week, the Lord willing, at the Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st. Communion Sabbath afternoon. The poor specially invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptizing at the close of the evening services. Preaching every evening through the week at 7½ P. M., except Saturday.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. Inskip, pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. A prayer-meeting will follow the evening services. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

SECOND COMING OF THE LORD.—REV. Chauncey Giles will lecture on this subject THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Cretans and Southerners*. In the EVENING, Dr. D. P. Holton will speak in behalf of the orphans of patriots.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE INSPIRED poetic Medium, will speak before the New-York Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 1½ and 7½ o'clock. An original poem after the evening discourse. Go early.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Third of the course of Lectures on *Religious Leaders*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Street. Subject—*John Wesley*.

REV. DR. THOMAS GALLAUDET, RECTOR of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 7½ P. M.

WILL THEY COME?—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of God's Children under one Head*. Hos. i., 11.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Discussions as follows: 10½ A. M., on the *Moral Influence of Theatres*; 3 P. M. on *Licensing Brothels*; 7½ P. M., Mr. Pink opens on *What was the Gospel of Christ?* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (late Free Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Foster Ely will preach at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed. Subject for the evening—*The Unpardonable Sin*. Also, preaching at 3 o'clock.

37TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. The Band of Praying Brethren, under the superintendence of S. Halsted, will hold services in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., will preach the annual Missionary Sermon, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. B. Ford, will preach at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

BETHLEHEM; A PILGRIMAGE TO THE SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY OF CHRIST—A lecture by Rev. William Everett, in the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 2d-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. Van Deuzee will preach at 3 P. M. Communion at close of discourse. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. Public service at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Rev. G. L. Demarest, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Religion of Business*. Strangers always welcome.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. A protracted meeting in progress. Preaching LORD'S DAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and of evenings during the week by Elder A. N. Gilbert, of Syracuse.

REV. WILLIAM R. JOHNSON WILL preach to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks, in the Large Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE VENERABLE Henry Boehm, the oldest living minister of the M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Houston-st., corner of Thompson-st., Rev. Wm. Maclaren, formerly Pastor, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., every SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Doors open from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 37TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH DAY, Feb. 3, by Rev. A. H. Clapp at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

BROADWAY ASSOCIATE REFORMED CONGREGATION, Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway—11 A. M., 3½ P. M., 8 P. M. Afternoon lecture by Rev. Chas. B. Smyth on *The Streets of New-York by Gaslight*.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn, preaches at the Brooklyn Athenæum SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Clinton Hall, (up stairs,) 8th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

THE FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. Uriah Scott will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. Esray, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Regeneration*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!
The Empire State Brick Machine is capable of manufacturing 25,000 bricks daily with one pair of horses and seven men, and with steam-power 60,000 per day. This machine tempers its own clay and makes a brick of any size desired. It received the first premium at the New-York State Fair at Rochester in 1864, and at Saratoga in 1866. It is well worthy the attention of those interested in the manufacture of brick. State, County and Yard rights for sale. Also machines by
J. W. GREGORY, Agent, No. 196 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2, 1867.

10,000	U. S. 5s, '74...R.	103	110	Wells&Fargo's Ex.	70
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107¾	50	Del. & Hud. C.	145
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¾	200	At. M. S. Co.	100
500	do	107¾	200	Boston W. P.	26⅜
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¾	600	N. Y. Cen.	99½
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106	100	do	99½
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104⅛	100	do	99⅝
20,000	do	104⅛	1000	Erie R.	58
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99¾	1200	do	57⅝
25,000	Tr. Notes,7-30s, Sec. Ser.	104⅝	300	do ...s30	57⅝
3,000	do Third Ser	104⅝	300	do ...s30	57⅞
1,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	100	100	Hud. Riv. R. ...s30	126⅜
8,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	63¼	14	N. Y. & N. H.	115
10,000	do	63¾	100	Reading R. ...s10	103⅜
3,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105⅛	200	do	104⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	53	300	do	104⅛
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92¼	116	Mich. Cen.	107
4,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	79⅛	1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	72
30,000	Ohio & M. C.	25⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R.	113⅜
2,000	Erie 3d M.	101⅜	200	do	114
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	50	Panama R.	260½
5,000	Tol.& Wab.2d M.	75	200	Clev. & Pitts	83
2,000	Ch. & Gr. R. 1st	67	300	do	83½
5	Continental Bank	101	1300	do	84
10	Fourth N. Bk.	104	1200	do	84¼
100	West. U. Tel	44⅛	600	do	84⅜
100	do	44¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	37
100	do	44	400	do	36⅝
200	Mariposa Min.	10	100	do ...s30	36⅝
300	Mar. Pref.	22¾	200	do	37⅛
100	do	22¼	400	Chi. & N.W.P.	66
100	do	23	1500	do	66⅛
115	Pac. M. St. Co	159	300	do	66½
20	do	159½	100	Chic. & R. I.	96½
5	Adams Ex. Co	67	300	do	96⅜
			100	do	96¼
			100	Chic., B. & Q.	130
			200	P., F.W. & C.	97⅝
			300	Chic. & Alton	111
			25	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	56
			100	do	57⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅛	600	M. S. & N. I. ...b3	71⅞
100	Canton Co.	44⅛	200	do ...s3	71⅞
100	Boston W. P	26⅜	900	do	71⅞
100	do	27	300	do ...o	72
100	Cum. Coal	36	600	do	72
100	Mar. Min.	10⅛	800	do	72⅛
200	Mar. Min. Pref.	22⅜	400	do ...b3	72⅛
200	do ...b30	23	600	Clev. & Pitts	83⅛
200	do ...s3	22⅜	500	do	83½
600	West. U. Tel	44⅜	100	do	83
200	do ...b30	45	200	Chi. R. I. & P. ...s3	96⅛
2200	N. Y. Central	99⅜	400	do	96⅜
400	do ...c	99⅝	500	do ...c	96⅝
400	do ...b3	99⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.	37
400	do ...s3	99⅜	100	do	36⅞
1200	Erie R.	57⅞	100	do ...b10	37
2400	do ...s3	57⅞	200	do ...s30	36⅞
500	do ...c	57⅝	100	do ...s3	36⅞
300	do ...b3	57⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅜
1800	Reading R.	103⅜	500	do	66⅜
400	do ...s3	103⅞	600	do	66⅜
600	do	103⅞	1200	do ...b3	66⅜
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Mar. Pref.	22⅜	400	M. S. & N. I.	72⅜
400	do	23	400	do	72⅜
100	do ...b30	23⅜	300	do	72⅛
100	do ...b30	23⅜	1200	do	72⅛
200	do	23⅜	1500	do	72⅛
300	West. U. Tel	44⅜	400	do	73⅛
100	do	44⅜	100	do ...s3	73⅛
300	do	45⅛	200	do ...b3	73⅛
800	N. Y. Cen.	100⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts	84⅛
400	do	100⅜	1000	do ...s3	84⅛
400	do ...s3	100⅛	400	do	84⅛
600	Erie Railroad	58⅛	400	Ch., R. I. & P.	97⅛
2800	do	58⅜	300	do	97⅛
400	do ...c	58⅜	300	do	97⅛
400	do ...b3	59	1600	Chic. & N. W.	38
400	do ...s3	58⅜	500	do	37⅜
500	Reading R.	105	300	do	37⅜
200	do	105⅛	100	do ...blc	37⅜
200	do	105⅛	400	do ...b3	37⅜
300	do ...s5	105	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	67⅛
300	P., F. W. & C.	98	200	do	67⅛
800	do	98⅛	1200	do	67⅛
400	do	98⅛	500	do ...c	67⅛
200	do	98⅜	200	do ...b5	67⅛
			400	do ...s3	67⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	56

SATURDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced this forenoon ⅛@1 ₱ cent. over Friday's sales. The prices paid were 135⅞@136⅜ ₱ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,082,000; the Export in Gold and Silver bars, $685,098; the receipts from California, $1,065,000; the Gold Interest paid out from the Treasury Office, $62,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed 108⅞ on London and f. 5.18¾ on Paris, standard money. The Money market easy in rates and dull in demand. Lenders continue to leave their balances with the great Wall-street dealers in the Public Funds of the United States at 4@5 ₱ cent. Other loans to Brokers, 6@7 ₱ cent. The Bank Statement on Monday will probably show a rising average on Deposits, both in Gold Notes and Greenbacks.

There was a further rise on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange, in some instances of 2@3 ₱ cent., and on the general list 1@2 ₱ cent. The Northwest Shares, Erie, New-York Central, Pittsburgh, &c., which had been heavily speculated in since the break down of Friday week for the *Bear* account were especially excited, and the rise of Monday was probably made the more decided by the suspension of a Stock firm of the regular Exchange Board, who had been large *short* sellers at about the lowest figures of the week, either on three-day contracts or for cash on borrowed Stocks. This incident, announced early in the morning, threw a number of the Brokers who had made purchases of or lent Stocks to the party referred to, unexpectedly short in their deliveries. At 4 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds were again upward and the demand large for nearly all descriptions. The Washington dispatches in the morning papers confirmed the opinion that no further Greenback contraction was made in January, and that none is likely to occur in February:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	100	Northwest	36⅞	37⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	108	N. West Pref	65⅜	67⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅜	Rock Island	96	97⅞
N. Y. Central	99⅜	99⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅞
Erie	57⅛	58⅜	Cumb'land Coal	36⅜	36⅜
Hudson	128	128	Quicksilver	38	38
Reading	103⅞	104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	44⅜	45⅜
Mich. Southern	71⅜	72⅜	Mariposa Pref	21⅜	23
Illinois Central	114⅛	114⅛	Ohio Certificates	24	25⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅛	84⅛	American Gold	135⅜	136⅜
Tennessee 6s	63	63¾	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Irving	102
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	123
America	133	People's	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Shoe and Leather	111
Commerce	110½	Continental	101
American Exchange	113½	Impt'rs. & Traders	109½
Chatham	140	Central National	108
Bank of N. America	102	Fourth National	104

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	92	Alton & T.A. 2d M. pfd	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Chi. & N. W. In't B	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	80
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	89
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	101¼	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	68¼
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	102	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	82
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	116	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.	110½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91¾	Chi. & Alton Inc.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ c.	98	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	67

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,152,844. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,346	$707,314	1,138	$478,674	453	$224,952
Man. of Cotton	1,276	463,643	961	335,326	242	75,287
Man. of Silk	269	245,079	220	228,070	109	115,960
Man. of Flax	1,160	321,918	491	169,794	474	97,123
Miscellaneous	546	163,415	137	41,611	1,039	8,745
Total	4,591	$1,901,369	2,945	$1,251,475	2,317	522,077
		1,251,475				1,901,369

Total entered.....$3,152,844 Total marketed..$2,423,446

The *American Railroad Journal* gives the receipts and expenditures of the Western (Mass.) Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1865 and 1866, as follows:

	1865.	1866.
Receipts:		
From passengers	$1,366,565 25	$1,379,684 03
From freight	1,926,220 48	2,394,313 95
From mails, &c.	138,798 37	158,019 41
Total	$3,431,584 10	$3,932,017 29
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of roadway	$427,804 17	$314,833 17
Repairs of engines	179,079 21	245,435 08
Repairs of cars	274,148 10	428,277 94
Repairs of buildings, ferry, &c.	85,331 80	65,432 64
Transportation expenses	1,209,572 46	1,447,019 55
General expenses	28,989 84	24,228 20
Total	$2,204,925 58	$2,525,226 58
Net income	$1,226,658 52	$1,406,790 71
From this deduct:		
Interest on State loans and exchanges	$415,601 93	
One per cent. to sinking funds	50,000 00	
Ten per cent. dividends	616,925 00	
Excise tax on dividend	32,469 73	
Balance of past taxes P. & N. A. R.	8,183 89	1,123,180 55
Surplus earnings		$283,610 16
Less Government tax on same		14,180 51
Total		$269,429 65
Surplus last year	$1,005,783 13	
Less Government tax	7,354 35	998,428 78
Total contingent fund, Nov. 30, '66		$1,267,858 43

Compared with the previous year, the gross receipts show an increase of $500,433 19; with an increase in expenses of $320,301—making the increase in net earnings $180,132 19.

The receipts of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad were $114,106 80; and the expenses $82,942 94—leaving net earnings $34,163 84. Two dividends of 3 ₱ cent. each, amounting to $27,000, were paid, and the balance, $4,163 86, was appropriated toward the payment of State taxes.

The value of the Massachusetts Sinking Fund Nov. 30, 1866, was $2,719,862; and of the Albany Sinking Fund $697,341 85—making the total value of both funds $3,417,203 85; against $3,452,340 in 1865—a decrease in funds of $35,137.

The cost of the Western, Albany and West Stockbridge, and Hudson and Boston Railroads to Nov. 30, 1866, has been as follows:

Western Railroad. Equipment	$8,060,120 84
Albany and West Stockbridge	1,280,114 77
Hudson and Boston	2,411,055 85
West Stockbridge Railroad stock	203,036 01
	13,000 00
Total	$11,967,827 37

Balance Sheet, for 1866.

Cost of road and equipment		$11,967,827 37
Hudson River Bridge		263,800 00
Notes receivable		1,176,783 01
United States debt certificates		192,928 18
Materials		882,428 15
Cash		867,434 05
Commissioners of Massachusetts Sinking Fund	$2,719,862 00	
Trustees of Albany Sinking Fund	697,341 85	
		3,417,203 85
		$17,767,899 61
Capital stock, 67,108 shares		$6,710,000 00
£899,900 st'g bonds	$4,319,520 00	
Albany City bonds	689,000 00	
Dollar bonds	936,500 00	
		5,945,020 00
Unclaimed dividends, and interest		5,619 00
Dividend No. 45		353,200 00
Interest accrued, not due		59,606 24
Due individuals and corporations		158,270 71
Accumulated Sinking Fund profits	$3,268,625 23	
Contingent fund	1,267,858 43	
		4,536,483 66
		$17,767,899 61

President—C. W. CHAPIN.
Directors—C. W. Chapin, Josiah Stickney, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Ignatius Sargent, Geo. A. Shaw, S. Johnson, Moses Kimball.
Superintendent—HENRY GRAY.

The Missouri State Debt.

A bill "to restore and maintain the credit of the State of Missouri" was introduced in the Senate of Missouri on the 24th of January. The bill proposes to fund all the railroad debt, including coupons up to January 1, 1867, into bonds running twenty years and payable at New-York. The following provisions are included in the bill:

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be used for the single object of consolidating the railroad debt of the State, now in default, with the accrued interest thereon, and shall be issued only in exchange for the bonds and overdue coupons thereon, heretofore issued by the State, or guaranteed by the State, in aid of certain railroad companies, as follows: For the $7,000,000 issued to the Pacific Railroad; for the $4,500,000 issued in exchange or guaranteed for the same company; for the construction of the Southwest branch; for the $4,350,000 issued by the North Missouri Railroad Company; for the $3,501,000 issued to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company; for the $650,000 issued to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, and for the $700,000 issued to the Platte County Railroad Company; and the holders of the bonds aforesaid shall at any time after the passage of this act have the privilege of exchanging the same for consolidation bonds, and of funding the coupons due at the date of the passage of this act, when presented in sums of $1,000; provided, that for any balance less than $1,000 the State Treasurer shall give in exchange certificates of indebtedness, which shall be converted into consolidation bonds, whenever presented in sums of not less than $1,000.

SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated to the interest and sinking fund the sum of $4,500,000 out of the moneys to be received from the United States, under the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled an act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling and equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, approved April 17, 1866, which appropriation shall be disposed of as follows: $1,500,000 to go to interest fund proper; $2,000,000 to be invested in United States six per cent. bonds, to be held as a reserve fund to meet any deficiency in the semi-annual payments of interest on the State bonds, and may be used for obtaining temporary loans to pay interest but for no other purpose, for so many as are necessary may be sold to make up any deficit in the interest fund, to meet interest as it becomes due; but if any part of said bonds are sold, a like amount shall again be purchased whenever there is surplus funds belonging to the interest or sinking fund, so as to keep the reserve up to meet future emergencies. The remaining $1,000,000 hereby appropriated shall go to the sinking fund, to be used in the purchase of outstanding indebtedness of the State.

SEC. 9. Whenever there is, in the judgment of the fiscal agent, any surplus of the interest fund that will not be needed, it shall be credited to the sinking fund, and be used in the purchase of State bonds. The interest collected from the bonds belonging to the reserve fund, and all interest accruing from the principal of sinking fund shall go to the interest or sinking fund, as the fiscal agent may find it necessary, and all moneys hereafter paid in the Treasury on account of the purchase of any of the railroads sold by the State, shall go to the sinking fund.

SEC. 10. There shall be collected for the year 1867, and for every year thereafter, a special tax of ¼ of 1 ₱ cent. on real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, as provided for by the railroad ordinance in the Constitution, which shall be returned and paid over as a special tax, and as fast as collected shall be deposited in bank to the credit of the interest fund and shall be used to meet the semi-annual interest as it accrues upon the bonds to be issued under this act, and any surplus to go to the sinking fund as above provided; said special tax fund shall be used for the payment of all accruing obligations of the State for the purchase of outstanding State indebtedness, but for no other purpose whatever.

Bills in the Legislature.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY introduced a bill reducing the number of Commissioners "to secure the faithful expenditure of moneys raised and collected for certain charitable institutions" to three, each Commissioner to receive a salary of $3,500 and expenses incurred in the discharge of duty. Their Secretary shall receive a salary of $1,500.

The Treasurer of each county in the State and the Board of Excise for the Metropolitan District shall pay over to the Comptroller at least once every three months one per cent. of all moneys received from the Excise Commissioners of his county to constitute a fund to meet the expenses of the proposed law.

STONE PIERS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

The same gentleman also gave notice of a bill for the erection of stone piers from Canal-street to the Battery, on the North River; also from Fulton-street to the Battery on the East River; the piers to be two hundred feet long, and combining all the modern improvements in use in London and Liverpool.

NEW-YORK AND AFRICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill which provides that Gilbert Potter, S. B. Dutcher, B. G. Bloss, A. A. Constantine, H. Curtis, W. R. Wade, Joseph Eneas, Edward J. McGean, E. J. Granger and C. W. Burton, shall be the first Corporators for the term of twenty years, for the purpose of organizing, conducting and facilitating trade and commerce between the port of New-York and the African Coast.

MARINE HOSPITAL CHANGES.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill amending section 13 of chapter 224 of the Laws of 1853, by directing the amount for which the master, owner or owners of any ship or vessel may commute for any bond, shall be $3 for each and every passenger.

MARIPOSA BONDS.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill providing that the Directors of the Mariposa Company be authorized to give the holders of certain mortgage bonds known as the $2,500,000 mortgage bonds the option of converting the same into the preferred stock of said Company.

HOME SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill naming as corporators of the proposed institution: Wm. C. Grant, Rufus S. King, John F. Trow, Jos. H. Godwin, Wm. W. Goodrich, Henry Baker, John C. Baxter, Peter W. Ostrander, Abram Duryea, Edward J. McGean, S. R. Sherwood, G. D. Hammond and J. M. Jarvis.

ADDITIONS TO THE STATE CABINET.

Senator H. C. MURPHY introduced a bill to appropriate $6,000 to be paid to the Regents of the University for the purchase of a collection of objects of natural history.

THE THOMPSON METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The bill introduced by Senator THOMAS MURPHY, names as corporators, Geo. Griswold, John Thompson, Leonard P. Miller, Wm. W. Gilbert, James Boorman Johnston, Wm. R. Finch, Thomas Reed, Joel Wolfe, Robert L. Kennedy, Wm. Fullerton, Jno. A. Griswold, Nathan Randall, George A. Thorn, George H. Brown, William H. Field, R. W. Daniels, Edwin Einstein, W. C. Wetmore, L. B. Brown, Jno. F. Winslow, H. B. Wilson, H. F. Vail, Edward J. McGean, Horatio Allen, R. H. Cudliffe, George Stevenson, George Codling, Clarence Delafield, E. Hanford, G. S. Green, A. Myers, C. P. Williams and Henry A. Smythe. The capital stock to be $6,000,000. The Company may construct a tunnel or tunnels, or roadways, lay necessary tracks with cars to be propelled by air, steam or other motive power, to run along from Bowling Green, near the centre of Broadway, going northerly to a point near City Hall Park. Also, from some point in Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, running along through such streets as may be selected, to the arm of the sea, called the East River; thence under the river to the Island of New-York; along under such streets as may be chosen to the City Hall terminus; the southerly limit of said line being Fulton-street, and the northerly limit Chambers-street, in the City of New-York; also by a suitable route from the City Hall Park to the Hudson River, and under the river to a point on the New-Jersey shore; also from City Hall Park eastwardly beneath Chatham-street to Bowery, to Third-avenue and Harlem River; also westerly from the Park to Hudson-street, to Eighth-avenue to Central Park, and thence under Broadway to Ninth-avenue, and along the latter to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and from thence by same route to Harlem River.

They are also authorized to construct not more than four miles of tunnel around said island, as near the docks and wharves as possible. Such cross-lines around said island to be located to and from such points as may be decided on by three Commissioners, two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, and the third by the Croton Aqueduct Board of the City of New-York.

If the routes proposed are not entirely practicable, the Company have power to change them as desired; not, however, to be laid under Broadway north of Warren-street nor south of Tenth-street. This Company may also connect by tracks on the surface north of Central Park with the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¾	108	June, 7-30	104⅜	105
Coupon, 1881	107¾	108	July, 7-30	104⅜	105
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¾	108	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	106¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅛	115⅝
5-20 " new, '65	104⅜	104⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅜	114⅞
10-40 Registered	99⅜	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅞	112⅜
10-40 Coupon	99⅜	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111⅜
Gold	136⅛	136⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅞
August, 7-30	104⅜	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅝

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS,
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BOWLES, DREVET & CO.,
NO. 24 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.
Circular traveling credits issued and cashed.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES, HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS, JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE, DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS, CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON, BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS, FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT, GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON, JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY, PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER, SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHAS. A RAPALLO, FREDERICK A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its Third Preferred First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due on Feb. 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect same.
JAN. 25, 1867. HENRY M. DRANE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
Bankers and Brokers.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.
Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.
GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

QUINCY AND PALMYRA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent. less Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the closing of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of February.
JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th day of February, 1867, until which said date the transfer-books will be closed.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL..............$200,000
SURPLUS..............90,312

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Feb. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.
A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All in this county, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the petition to Congress for a pension, will call or send their name, age and residence, without delay, to No. 4 City Hall Place, one door to Chamber-st., from 11 A. M. to 4½ P. M., daily. We require this to ascertain the number now living and convince our Representatives in Congress that there are not as many living as reported by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same, where a veteran lives, send letters to some good man in each county, who will publish the call for a meeting. P. S.—All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again.
BRIG.-GEN. H. RAYMOND.
COL. ABRAHAM DALLY.

NOTICE.—PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, intending to leave for California by the steamer of Feb. 11, will take charge of any commissions intrusted to him for the examination of mining properties on the Pacific coast.
Address B. SILLIMAN, New-Haven, Conn., or Box No. 4,141 New-York City Post-office.
After Feb. 10 communications directed to Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An annual election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
JOEL BULL, Recording Secretary.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD—PINE, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices. EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

OFFICE, GAS-PENDANTS, STOVE AND PIPE for sale cheap: corner office, 15x15, 12 feet high; glass top; 30 bronze gas-pendants; also, straw goods, sign, large, at No. 363 Broadway.

DOG LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—AN old white and tan setter. Apply at No. 56 Lafayette-place.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOT.—FOR sale at Greenwood, a desirable single lot, on high ground. For particulars apply at No. 138 Front-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

FURNITURE.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amount:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,800 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)
3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 28x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
[illegible] reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
[illegible] reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
[illegible] reams measuring [illegible] inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any [illegible] not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or [illegible] of any of the papers designated in Classes [illegible] not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:
New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 300,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO. Three quarters in three-quarter boxes and one quarter in half boxes, of a grade not inferior to the BEST PLUG NOW USED BY UNITED STATES NAVY, each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery. *Bidders will please state the earliest dates at which they could deliver the Tobacco.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 8th of February next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 piccolo, 1 third flute, 1 E flat clarionet, 2 French horns, 7 B flat clarionets, 3 B flat cornets, 2 E flat trumpets, 2 E flat tenor horns, 2 B flat tenor trombones, 1 B flat baritone, 2 B flat basses, 2 E flat basses, (1 with large bell,) 1 bass drum, 1 tenor drum, 1 pair cymbals, also 3 dozen clarionet reeds.

The above-named instruments are to be plain, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended, and in all respects equal in tone and durability to ornamented instruments.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and be addressed
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, BAGATELLE TABLE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 31st-st., southwest corner of 5th-av., the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.
Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask; voltaire and reception chairs to match; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman mosaic; Paris buhl cabinets, ebony and ormolu pedestals; mantel clock; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace do.; Aubusson carpet; very rich ormolu and gilt chandeliers.

DINING-ROOM.
Elegant carved oak buffet, and elegant oak dining-room suite; new imported gas fixtures.

LIBRARY.
Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite, in crimson satin; lambrequins to match; rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.
Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; couches, voltaire and side chairs, in plush crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood single and double armoires a glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble-top centre and dressing tables; oak and enameled bedroom furniture, palliasses, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; brocatelle and lace curtains; velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.
Superbly carved walnut hall stand, marble top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD-ROOM.
Fine full size crotch oak billiard table (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet; also, a mahogany bagatelle table complete; eleven large mirrors.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.
Carara marble statues, "Reading Girl," "Venus at the Bath," "Eve." Also, several very fine pieces of bronze and Parian; very fine oil paintings, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, TUESDAY, 5th prox. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES.—THE CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS by American artists, collected by Mr. S. P. Avery, during the past fifteen years, who having been appointed fine art agent to the Paris Exposition, is going to Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., this valuable collection of cabinet gems. They are by almost every American artist of distinction, and their production was in each case a labor of love. This collection has long been celebrated among our connoisseurs; it is therefore only necessary to enumerate some of the principal artists' names, such as

Baker,	Durand,	Greene,	Huntington,
Beard,	Darley,	Hall,	Inness,
Bierstadt,	Elliot,	W. Hart,	Inman, H.,
Boughton,	Ehninger,	James Hart,	Johnson, E.,
Casilear,	Gifford,	Haseltine,	Kensett,
Colman,	Gignoux,	Hays,	Lambdin,
Church,	Gray,	Hennessy,	McEntee,
Cropsey,	Guy,	Hubbard,	Mount,
Morse,	Oertel,	Richards, Shattuck,	Suydam,
Sully,	Tait,	Whittredge,	and others.

At the same time will also be disposed of the entire stock of Works of Art consigned to S. P. Avery, embracing many fine Paintings and Drawings, mainly by American Artists. The Exhibition will be open daily from Monday, Jan. 28, until Monday, Feb. 4, and on three evenings previous to sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON BEAVER, GREENWICH, 20TH AND 21ST STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of Henry Hendricks:

BEAVER-ST.—Valuable four-story brick-store No. 39 Beaver-st., north side, between Broad and William sts.; lot about 21x163.6.

GREENWICH-ST.—No. 88, three-story brick building, near Rector-st.; about 25x115.

WEST 20TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; 25x40 feet; lot 25x92.

WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; 25x45 feet; lot 25x92.

Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

SOUTH AND WHITEHALL STS.—The extensive and well-known property on the corner known as the "Eastern Hotel," No. 1 South-st., and Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Whitehall-st., four stories high, and covers the whole lot.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS—All those certain wharves, piers and slips in front of No. 1 South-st., running east from Whitehall-st. along said river 121 feet 6 inches, with all the right, title and interest to Piers Nos. 2, 3 and 4 East River.

129TH-ST.—Four long lots, north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av., running through to low water line and 130th-st.

130TH-ST.—One gore northeast corner 3d-av.

129TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, between 3d and 4th avs.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT, ON 1ST-ST., EXTENDING TO THE EAST RIVER, SOUTH 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The valuable plot of ground, 360 by 400 feet, at Williamsburgh, comprising the entire front on East River and South 9th to 11th-st., and from 1st-st. to East River with three slips with sufficient water for the largest vessels. The advantageous situation of this property, and its nearness to the centre of business, makes it valuable for all business purposes, and especially for storage.

Maps, showing the exact dimensions and location, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE, NO. 20 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION, ON ACCOUNT OF THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 17TH-ST.—The handsome three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 20 West 17th-st., south side, near 5th-av. The house is 33.4 by about 70 feet, including the back building, built in the most substantial manner, has four rooms on a floor, is very cheerful, and contains all conveniences and comforts. Lot 33.4 by 92 feet. Possession May 1, 1867. Terms—Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage or the whole can be paid.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead,	5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:
350,000 pounds gun metal,
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.
About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.
Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 23d-st., near 5th-av. HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 33 West 22d-st., containing all modern improvements. Size of lot 24 ft. 11 1-6th in.x98 ft. 9 in.; size of house 24 ft. 11 1-6 in. x60 ft. Sale positive. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or of W. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

141 LOTS IN THE TENTH WARD, Brooklyn, part of the estate of Jacob Bergen, deceased, on Smith, Hoyt, Douglass, Degraw, Sackett and Union sts., and Bergen-place, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Title perfect. Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

AUCTION.—JEWELER'S STOCK AND FIXtures on MONDAY, 4th February, 10¼ o'clock, at No. 19 John-st. Jewelers' tools, forges, rolls, benches, lathes, chucks, dies, files, plyers, &c. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE AND SALE IN PARTITION

Of valuable improved real estate situate on Washington, Bleecker, 13th, 14th and 35th sts., and 7th-av. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The three-story brick store and lot on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 265.

BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story (mastic front) brick house and lot on south side of Bleecker-st., between Hancock and Macdougal sts., and known as No. 196. Lot 25x83 feet.

By order of the executors of the estate of David Samson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

WEST 13TH-ST.—The three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot on the north side of West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 151. Lot 20.10x75 feet.

WEST 14TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 205. Lot 25x126.6

7TH-AV.—The two lots of land, with the three and four story brick stores thereon, situate on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., and known as Nos. 398 and 400. Lots 24.9x50 feet each.

WEST 35TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on south side of West 35th-st., directly in the rear of the 7th-av. lots, and known as No. 2?8. Lot 25x49.6.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 778 tons, length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY PONSOT DESSOIN AND OTHERS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., fine household furniture comprising elegant parlor suites in figured satin and maroon reps, orange and green; fine English velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpet, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood piano fortes, elegant carved bedsteads with dressing bureaus and washstands to match, bookcases and secretaries, library tables and chairs, fine bedding and chamber suites, and fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence; also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine in good order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 114TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 114TH-ST.—Four lots of ground on the north side of 114th-st., 350 feet west of 8th-av., each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, FEB. 4, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 3 John-st., by order of H. M. Kamsinski, assignee of D. Rutner, book accounts, notes, iron safes, office furniture, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HOSFORD & KETCHAM is this day dissolved by mutual agreement, CHARLES F. KETCHAM retiring therefrom. The accounts of the firm will be settled by HOSFORD & SONS.
F. J. HOSFORD,
C. F. KETCHAM,
J. SPENCER HOSFORD,
HENRY HOSFORD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, of the late firm of HOSFORD & KETCHAM, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HOSFORD & SONS, for the purpose of continuing the BLANK BOOK, PRINTING and GENERAL STATIONERY BUSINESS, at the old location, Nos. 57 and 59 WILLIAM-ST. Having purchased the entire stock and facilities of the late firm, no interruption will be experienced in the execution of orders, or in supplying demands for the best qualities of work and articles in their line.
F. J. HOSFORD,
J. SPENCER HOSFORD,
HENRY HOSFORD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of EDMUND M. YOUNG, which occurred the 5th day of October, 1864; but by reason of a special agreement between the parties previous to the death of Mr. YOUNG, the copartnership has been continued up to this date. The business of the late firm will be closed, and for this purpose either of the surviving partners is authorized to sign the firm name.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
THEODORE SCHULTZ.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of SCHULTZ, SOUTHWICK & CO., and will continue the hide and leather business.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
THEODORE SCHULTZ,
JAMES H. PERCIVAL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BLOCK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. E. M. BLOCK, T. A. MASSETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BLOCK & PALMER, and will continue the business of the late firm of BLOCK & MASSETT.
E. M. BLOCK,
GEO. H. PALMER.
No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SEYTON retiring from business. Either party will sign in liquidation.
C. S. SEYTON,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned.
J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT,
No. 37 Wall-st.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. E. H. CONKLIN as a member of our firm, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN.
MULFORD & CARY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. No. 27 Spruce-st.

OFFICE OF FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, IMPORTER OF FINE FANCY GOODS, No. 391 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

OWING TO THE DECEASE OF MR. RANDOLPH RYER, the firm of FREEMAN & RYER is this day terminated.

The surviving partner will continue the business in his individual name. FRANCIS P. FREEMAN.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. THOMAS WARREN FAWCETT to a partnership in our firm, and will hereafter continue the Hide and Leather business under the firm of FAWCETT, BENEDICT & CO. FAWCETT & BENEDICT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. No. 70 Gold-st.

NEW-YORK, 1st February, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF PRICE & MUNN is dissolved this day by the withdrawal of Mr. GEO. H. PRICE.

The cotton brokerage business will be continued by the subscriber on his own account at No. 6 Hanover-st.
B. MUNN, JR.

MR. WILLIAM LIBBEY HAS BEEN ADmitted a partner in our firm. Mr. GEORGE B. BUTLER will sign as heretofore by procuration.
ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL REtires from our firm this day.
NATHANIEL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF LE ROY & EMMET IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by W. H. LE ROY and H. R. LE ROY, under the firm of LE ROY & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBlic notice is hereby given, that the following articles, to wit: 1 Marvin's safe, 3 office desks, 2 office chairs, 4 common arm-chairs, 1 copying press, 1 office looking-glass, 1 clock, 4 office baskets, 11 pictures, 1 large City map, 10 law books, 2 new ledgers, a small lot of printing paper, 10 sheets paper board, 1 pair United States postage scales, 1 letter rack, 1 tin telegraph box, 4 spittoons, 3 Internal Revenue inkstands, 1 stove and pipe, with stand and 2 sheets zinc; 3 boxes, marked "C. B., 1, 2, 3;" 2 Manuals, 1863 and 1864; 1 coal scuttle, 1 envelope machine, and sundry other articles have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction on the premises of Chas. W. Baker, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York City, on the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District New-York.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
DIRECT TO FRANCE.

The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer.

Leaving	Leaving
Liverpool March 26.	New-York Tuesday, April 9.
Brest Saturday, April 27.	New-York Thursday, May 16.
Brest Tuesday, June 4.	New-York Saturday, June 22.
Brest Thursday, July 11.	New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24.	New-York Thursday, Sept. 12.
Brest Tuesday, Oct. 1.	New-York Saturday, Oct. 19.
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7.	New-York Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $165, $125 and $140, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class carriage, being 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Tickets for the home voyage will be issued either here or in Paris at a reduction of $20 from above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.
For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st. For passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Feb. 9
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 13
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Feb. 16
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Feb. 6
PALMYRA....Feb. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON....S. Samuels....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC....E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Feb. 25 | MONDAY....March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
EAGLE....GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA....BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 1, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 24, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana," P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
From Pier No. 38 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.
The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH follows 16th February.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Feb. 16.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 2, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
6 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:22 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house, No. 415 5th-av., near 38th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 93 BROADWAY.
Offer for sale the following houses and lots, desirably located in the City of New-York:
On 5th-av., near 54th-st., four-story, high-stoop; full size lot.
On Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st., three-story, high-stoop.
On Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., three-story, high-stoop.
On Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., four-story, high-stoop.
On 7th-av., corner of 48th-st., three-story, high-stoop.
On 18th-st., near 7th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 20th-st., near 8th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 21st-st., near 8th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 22d-st., near 6th-av., four-story, English basement.
On 23d-st., near 7th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 24th-st., near Broadway, four-story, high-stoop, full size.
On 26th-st., near Broadway, four-story, high-stoop, elegant, extra size.
On 27th-st., near Broadway, four-story, high-stoop, full size.
On 33d-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop, full size, furnished.
On 33d-st., near 5th-av., four-story, English basement.
On 34th-st., near 7th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 35th-st., near 4th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
On 36th-st., near Broadway, three-story, high-stoop.
On 37th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop.
On 39th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop.
On 41st-st., near 6th-av., four-story, high-stoop.
On 50th-st., near 5th-av., three-story, high-stoop.
ALL THE ABOVE ARE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONTS.
Also, a number of other Houses and Lots in very desirable locations.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 93 BROADWAY,
Offer the following desirably located store property for sale—
On Amity-st., corner near Broadway.
On Grand-st., corner near Bowery.
On East Broadway, corner near Montgomery-st.
On Broadway, near Grand-st.
On Broadway, near Pearl-st.
On Broadway, forming an L on Franklin-st., extra size lot.
On Duane-st., near Greenwich.
On Frankfort-st., corner Vandewater.
On Mercer-st., near Prince.
On Greene-st., near Prince.
On Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Thompson, Laurens, Spring, Prince, Houston and Amity sts., and Washington-place.
Beside other desirable property.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
On the 5th and 8th avs., opposite Central Park.
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Lots on the 5th-av. south of the Park, extra fronts and depths.
Lots on the principal streets and avenues suitable for immediate improvement or investment.
Several desirable plots of lots on 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., above the Park.
For sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 93 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE first-class residences on First and Second-place and Clinton-street. Also, a neat cottage house and two lots of ground, on the corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 93 Broadway.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL WIDE HOUSE.
Extra (27 feet) wide house, near 5th-av., built by the owner for his own use, with stable lot in rear; price $110,000; notes promptly answered. Address ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

CITY HALL PARK.
A corner facing on above, 75x100, suitable for publishers, printers, insurance companies and banks, for sale. For full particulars address ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—FOR SALE,
26 lots fronting on 10th-av., $450.
16 lots fronting on 158th-st., [illegible]
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 33 and 35.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE elegant country residence and farm of the late E. Boenen Graves, situate 1½ miles from the Morristown depot, containing about 75 acres. The mansion-house on these premises is very large and spacious, built in the most substantial and expensive manner, with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a farmhouse, extensive barns, carriage-house, green and grape houses, ice-house filled, and all other necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvement, containing an excellent garden and fruit trees of every variety. The house is situated on very high land, commanding beautiful and extensive water and land views. This place is well known for its elegance, the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times.
For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse, on the premises.

NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.—It contains 100 acres choice land, immediately adjoining the town, which is the county-seat; large first-class bottom meadows, through which flows a small living stream; balance rolling, with a southeastern exposure; improvements consist of a good dwelling, in first-rate order, 28x40, 2½ stories, with an extension 18x28; two barns, one cow-stable, new, 18x73; wagon-house, corn-crib and stone milk-house, covering a never-failing spring, at the door.
Newton is a beautiful town of 2,000 inhabitants, and is the most extensive place of business of any town in the State. Court-house, churches, stores, banks and public square within ten minutes' walk of the farm, cash market for all kinds of farm produce at New-York rates, less freight and commissions. Sussex County is the most picturesque and productive in New-Jersey, and Newton is but 60 miles by railroad from New-York. $15,000.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the vicinity of Bridgeport and close on Long Island Sound; house contains twelve rooms, with about three acres land, with outhouses, plenty of fruit and shrubbery. Price moderate; part of the purchase can remain; or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to W. W. HOLCOMB, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, west 33d-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—(IN FEE) ON 8TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., two very desirable four-story houses adjoining; they are full width, well arranged, and in perfect order; terms to suit. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FULTON-AVENUE, NORTH SIDE, NOS. 425, 427 and 429, corner Adelphi-st., will sell at a bargain to close the estate; three-story brick; half can remain on mortgage. JOSEPH KELLY, Classon-av., near Putnam-av., or No. 121 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE, with stable, &c., and one-half an acre of land, at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y. Address J. FAULKNER, Jr., Wappinger's Falls, or T. M. COZZENS, No. 134 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTly situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, 196 ACRES, in New-Jersey, near New-York; good house and building, fine orchards, very productive. Will be sold low if applied for soon to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

$22,000.—FIRST-CLASS, NEWLY AND elegantly-furnished four-story high stoop brown-stone house, complete order, West 39th-st., cheap. Others, $10,000 to $50,000, and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE on the banks of the Hudson, at almost any station between this City and Albany. Particulars, price, &c., with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, twelve rooms, with two acres of good land, on the river bank above Tarrytown; abundance of fruit, shade, &c. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on West 24th-st., near 9th-av., 20.10x45x half the block; price $11,000. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES, THREE miles from Sing Sing; good buildings, well fruited and healthy location. Price $8,000. Apply to CROOKER & HAIGHT, No. 209 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET IN various parts of the City; farms and country seats on Staten Island; money to loan on bond and mortgage; by VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

STORE PROPERTY ON DIVISION, Duane, Gold, Houston, Jacob and Oliver sts., for sale cheap by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

ALL STYLES OF HOUSES FOR SALE—Prices ranging from $40,000 to $112,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

LOTS ON 3D, 5TH AND 8TH AVS.; ALSO on 45th-st., and 61st-st., for sale cheap by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FIRST, THIRD, SIXTH AND EIGHTH AV. store and tenement-houses for sale cheap, by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE.

BREVOORT-PLACE.—FOR SALE, A VALuable lease of eight years of a large dwelling-house in complete order throughout; has 19 rooms and all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply between 12 and 2 P. M. to HENRY S. RAPELJE, Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH THE Building Nos. 187 and 189 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 93 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY No. 420 Broome-st., near Crosby-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 93 Broadway.

PIER AND BULKHEAD LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease for ten years from 1st of January, 1867, of the Pier No. 39 East River, with adjacent bulkhead, foot of Market-st. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

UNION-SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE—FINE PROPERTY to lease; also, 50x200, on Broadway, above Broome-st.; and fine stores and lofts near John, Franklin, White, Walker, Grand, Broome, Amity, 8th and 13th sts., for sale, lease and rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ART ROOMS OF S. P. AVERY, No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; fine light and suitable for any business, being on the first floor. Carpets and fixtures for sale, and possession given about Feb. 9. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RATE, A FOUR-story furnished house, to a respectable tenant who will board the owner's small family. No other boarders allowed. Address Dr. HOSKINS, Box No. 5733, New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE, ON BROADWAY—The spacious lofts on the corner of Broadway and Spring-st., opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, at present occupied for the hat and fur trade. Apply to WM. H. SAGE, No. 493 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION FOR ONE, two, or three years, a good furnished house, with (on acres of nice land, abundance of choice fruit, greenhouses, &c.;) situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Riverdale. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, all modern, on Avenue A and 121st-st., with immediate possession, or for sale with four lots; price low and terms very easy. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x85, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—STORES AND lofts in first-class locations, above Canal-st.; also, some on the side streets. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 493 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN HARLEM, within two minutes' walk of steamboat landing; possession given immediately. For terms apply to FLETCHER PLACE, No. 93 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED country seat on the ridge about two miles south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

PARK-AV., MURRAY HILL—FIRST-class furnished house to let—strictly first class; to be rented to May 1, 1868; rent $500 a month. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE BUILDing No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A THREE-STORY dwelling, 24x60 feet, in a desirable location. Apply to H. D. BACOT, No. 42 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 80 LEONARD-st. Inquire of DOUGAN & BROTHERS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM SIZE and moderate price house, from 40th to 60th st., and from 3d to 6th avs. Address, giving price, location, terms, &c., B., Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY house, furnished or unfurnished, the latter preferred, in a good location. Address M. R. B., Box No. 6,083 Post-office.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 6th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE for single gentlemen; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for one or two single gentlemen; also two or three gentlemen to board, without rooms. Reference given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 326 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-class employment office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years for select servants) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help; German, English, Scotch, American and Irish to suit all families, boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business, and will be found obliging; the best City reference. Can be seen at private stable No. 114 West 29th-st.

WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WAITER, OR TO take charge of some place of trust by a respectable man and his wife without encumbrance, with good City reference. Address O. R. S., Box No. 198 Times Office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER AND accountant (German) wants a situation; best references. Address B., Box No. 186 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURE EXPERIENCE as a traveler in the jewelry or fancy goods business, to engage in that capacity with a well-established manufacturing house, where undoubted character and ability will be well rewarded. Address C. V. & M., Box No. 44 Station A, New-York City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITER MAN who has received his education and training in England, to serve in a small private family at their country seat. None need apply except they have the best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 5,225.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; liberal wages. Apply at the three-story brown-stone house, corner 90th-st. and 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED.—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman. No other need apply. A permanent situation for a steady man. Address W. E. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WITH THE best City references; Protestant preferred. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 61 University-place.

SECRETARY WANTED—Wanted an educated person of high character, good address and executive ability to fill the post of Secretary, and to perform responsible duties. Address, stating age, antecedents and references, A. B., Union League Club, No. 26 East 17th-st.

ANY GOOD QUIET BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, who desires a good home, with small wages, and who is willing to make himself useful about the house, may apply at northwest corner 90th-st. and 4th-av.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c. JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES and TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction at low prices, constantly on hand.
ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY, SALESROOM NO. 135 DUANE-ST.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 76 Nassau-st.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 50 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 80 Washington-st., near Meade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
First appearance this season of Mr. J. W. WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, 1867.
When will be presented, after careful preparation, an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE, written and adapted expressly for this Theatre, from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel and peculiar mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and the following
SPLENDID CAST:
Baron de Villepreux, Mayor of the village....Mr. J. W. WALLACK
(His first appearance this season.)
Monsieur Morisson, a wealthy Parisian, living in the village....Mr. John Gilbert
Henri Morisson, his son....Mr. Frederic Robinson
Gringoire, a master gardener....Mr. George Holland
Floupin, an apothecary....Mr. A. W. Young
Tetullard, a grocer....Mr. J. C. Williamson
Monsieur Grandmenil, Commissary of Police....Mr. W. J. Leonard
Monsieur Boutillo, friend of the Baron....Mr. T. Graham
Doctor Piver....Mr. T. Ward
Courtouisse, a villager....Mr. C'shin
Jean, a servant of the Baron....Mr. W. H. Pope
Genevieve, sister to the Baroness....Miss Madeline Henriques
Pauline, Baroness de Villepreux....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mariotte....Miss Mary Barrett
Maguelon....Miss Fanny Green
Yveline....Miss M. Scott
Madame Boutillo....Mrs. Timony
Perrette....Miss Day
Villagers, Washerwomen, &c.
ACT FIRST.
Exterior of the Baron's Chateau on the Hill, with the River flowing beneath.—The Village Laundry. Rural Gossip. The coming Fete. The Three Malcontents. Sugar and Sand. How to draw a tooth. Gringoire's discovery. The Oath—"Liberty or Death." The Parisian and Village Girl. The dream of a life time. Father and Son. The Mayor and his neighbor. Fishing under difficulties. Gringoire wants his place. A bite at last. Wife and sister. The recognition. Genevieve's love. The key. Which does he love? The missing hat. Found at last. The sensation header. A very Queer Fish.
ACT SECOND.
Drawing-room in the Baron's Chateau, opening on to Terrace, with view of Park.—The Mayor and his guests. The Commissary. The Murder at Oublies. The Husband. Does he suspect? The Baroness' diamonds. Floupin's lecture. The Baron's confession. The Mayor and the Apothecary. A modest request. Floupin's political principles. Caesar and Pompey. A blood-thirsty proposition. Physic and politics. A delicate subject. The tables turned. "I am Caesar!" Genevieve's studies. An unexpected visitor. Henri and Genevieve. Doubts and fears. There is yet time to make amends. The sisters. The alarm of thieves. The pursuit. Henri's resolve. The Capture. The Diamond Necklace.
ACT THIRD.
Blue-room in the Tower of the Chateau.—The Prisoner. The Mayor and the malefactor. A confession. An untimely visitor. Morisson's mishaps. Father and son. A prison or a duel. A father's fears. A Lapsus Linguae—"He is your son." An awkward arrival. Too late. The Commissary and the culprit. An important witness. The Baroness. The accusation. The father the accomplice of the son. "You must be saved at all risks." "Brought to bay."
ACT FOURTH.
Drawing-room and Boudoir in the Baron's Chateau.—Husband and wife. Henri and the Baron. The advocate and his appeal. The letters. The duel arranged. The first who sees the other, fires. A last request. Sunrise. Return from the fete. Genevieve's partners. A female diplomatist. Genevieve's lover. A hurried retreat. The sky begins to clear. The pistol shot. Pauline's terror. My husband. The letter. A father's despair. The clouds disperse. Light at last.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.
NIGHTS TO THE GREAT COMPOSERS.
LAST FOUR WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has much pleasure in announcing that WEDNESDAY next, Feb. 6, is set apart for A WALLACE NIGHT, when the works of this well-known composer will form the principal feature of the programme.
Mme. PAREPA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
and increased orchestra will take part, making in all an array of unequaled talent, and affording to the admirers of the late William Vincent Wallace an opportunity of hearing many of his principal pieces to the best possible advantage.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Hellman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned "HORSE FAIR," And 150 other SUPERB WORKS OF ART, Formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE.
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, &c.
To be disposed of regardless of cost.
Lots of Silks, Merinoes, Paramattas, Alpacas.
Lots of Poplins, Reps, Empress Cloths, Roubaix.
Lots of fancy Plaids, Stripes.
All of which have been marked down to prices that must sell them.
Lots of Black and Fancy Cloth Cloaks, for ladies and misses, to be closed out at a great sacrifice.
Lots of Paris Broche square and double Shawls.
Lots of Paisley square and double Shawls, open centres.
Lots of Plaid square and double Shawls.
Which will be offered below auction prices.
Balmoral Skirts, Blankets and Flannels, selling for less than manufacturers' prices.
25,000 yards of good Brown and White Muslins, 12c. per yard and up.
20,000 yards of good Calico, 12c. per yard and up.
Cases of Tickings, Denims, Jeans, Cambrics, Paper Muslins, &c., to be offered at such low prices as to make their early sale a certainty.
Linen Goods, Table Damasks, Napkins, Diapers, Towels, Hucks, Crashes, below the cost of importation.
Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Merino Shirts, Drawers, &c., at auction prices, much less than the original cost.
This sale will be continued up to March 1, when the entire stock must be closed out to make room for Spring Goods.
Call early and get the first choice of these cheap goods in the great closing sale of ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.
Strangers who have not bought any of them had better do so at once, as our supply is nearly exhausted. You can save fully 10c. a yard.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. and 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 31c.
BIG LOTS, 37½c. and 50c.
IMMENSE LOTS MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, ENGLISH OTTOMANS, &c., &c.
AT HALF PRICE.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION,
At any price you wish.
BLACK ALPACAS 31c., 37½c. and 50c., worth 45c., 60c. and 75c.
These are the cheapest Alpacas of the year.
Extract from Montgomery Standard, Dec. 22.
It is astonishing that while most merchants are suffering terribly by dull trade, they (FOSTER BROTHERS) should be crowded with customers, and we can only account for it by their heavy transactions in auction goods and their well-known determination to sell goods so cheap. Their stores will continue to be the great popular resort for
DRY GOODS FOR ALL.
We feel we violate no confidence in stating that we understand, on high authority, that their sales this year are largely in excess of any firm outside of Broadway.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 187 8th-av., near 19th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 279 Bleecker-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS, new patterns, at $1 25 per yard.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS only $1 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 50 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS at $4 per yard.
TEMPLETON'S BEST AXMINSTERS at $6.
Second quality do., $4.
The above are EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just opened LACE CURTAINS IN NEW DESIGNS, At very low prices. Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
request attention to their popular stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices. Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—Plain centres of extra fine quality from $100 each upward. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' garments in every style and variety, made to order. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

REMOVAL.
WM. R. COOK & CO., Dry Goods, have removed to No. 69 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.
An old established saddlery hardware house, doing a business of $150,000 per annum, in Pittsburgh, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. "A rare chance." For full particulars address a note to, or call in person on, F. G. SPENCER, No. 50 Beekman-st., or Room No. 73 Astor House, where an interview can be had for four days.

BRICKER'S WOOD FINISH FURNISHES a very profitable business, and requires but a very small capital. Manufacturers are invited to examine its merits, as it is neither shellac, wax nor copal. Office No. 48 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A good business stand established 20 years, No. 1 Division-st., corner of Catharine. Cause of selling, the owner retiring from business. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. HALLADAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPEcial or active, in an old-established hardware business, with $50,000 capital. Address Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Production of the
MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA,
written by the popular author,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
especially for this establishment, and presented regardless of the
IMMENSE EXPENSE
attending its production.
The incidents of this admirable piece, entitled the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
are founded during that period in the world's history when the Pagans, under the rule of the associated Roman Emperors, CONSTANTINE and MAXENTIUS, observing the zeal and rapid progress of the Christians, became highly incensed at the rashness of a sect which still presumed (despite their persecutions for over two hundred years) to accuse their countrymen of error and devote them to eternal misery. Notwithstanding the purity of the Christian religion, the sanctity of its moral precepts, and the innocent as well as austere lives of those who embraced its faith, an edict was issued subjecting its disciples to the most exquisite tortures, among which was their doom to be DEVOURED BY WILD BEASTS. This persecution continued until the miraculous CONVERSION OF CONSTANTINE by the amazing appearance in the heavens of a luminous
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gave the
DEATHBLOW TO PAGANISM.
To give greater effect to this SPLENDID SPECTACLE,
NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSIC
has been expressly written by the eminent composer, THOMAS BAKER, Esq.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, by the celebrated artists, Messrs. G. HEILGE, R. S. SMITH and T. ENGLIS.
SUPERB PROPERTIES, by Mr. R. H. CUTLER and assistants.
NEW AND CORRECT COSTUMES, by Mr. R. T. WALKER and assistants.
ORIGINAL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Mr. W. DEMILT.
GAS AND CALCIUM LIGHTS, by Mr. W. WILSON.
For HISTORICAL CORRECTNESS OF DETAIL, the most RELIABLE ANCIENT AUTHORITIES have been consulted.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which the
VAN AMBURGH LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of Lions, Leopards, Elephant, Camel, Zebra, Deer, Ostrich, &c., &c., will appear, together with over
TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES,
forming the most NOVEL, MAGNIFICENT and IMPOSING SPECTACLE ever exhibited on any stage.
A GRAND EGYPTIAN DANCE,
BY MISS EMMA SCHELL, AND A NEW AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
ACT 4.—THE FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE thronged with the Populace, assembled to witness the exciting incident of
A CHRISTIAN MARTYR THROWN TO THE WILD BEASTS.
The characters in this drama are JUDICIOUSLY DISTRIBUTED FOR DELINEATION amongst the members of the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS. TWO DWARFS.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL. LEOPARD CHILD.
FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN....Manager.
J. C. DUSENBERRY....Agent.
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
CROWDED HOUSES,
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
GEO. CHRISTY
continues to delight his many admirers.
First appearance of Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT, Comedian.
Second week of the greatest living Comedian, Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
GRIFFIN and CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS.
MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL, SUNDAY, FEB. 3.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
MME. PAREPA
will sing "The Storm," by Hullah; "Ave Maria," by Gonod, with violin, organ and piano accompaniment, and the "Children's Kingdom," by Blumenthal.
MR. CARL ROSA
will play "Episode du Trovatore," by Haumann, and "Adagio Religioso," by Bott.
MR. S. B. MILLS
will perform two grand selections for the piano.
The orchestra, under the direction of MR. THEO. THOMAS, will perform overture to "Fidelio," by Beethoven; overture, "A Night in Granada," by Kreutzer; fantasia, "Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn, and Mozart's grand Turkish March.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Organist and Pianist.
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Steinway Hall this evening.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—COMEDIE.
TUESDAY, February 5,
CE QUE FEMME VEUT, comedie,
JOBIN ET NANNETTE, vaudeville.
SATURDAY next, LE PACTE DE FAMINE, great historical drama.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway, at Dardonville's.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.,
15TH SEANCE.
NEW PROGRAMME,
consisting of illusions performed ENTIRELY WITHOUT APPARATUS, and, for the first time, "PROTEUS," the most mysterious wonder of modern times, eclipsing anything ever before presented to an audience. The "BASKET TRICK" and "FLOATING HEAD," in consequence of the immense enthusiasm, will be continued.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1; on sale at the hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BURNING of Trenor's Palace Hall, Nos. 725 and 727 6th-av., Mr. Trenor will hold his classes, soirees and balls at his other large and splendid rooms corner Broadway and 47th-st. J. H. TRENOR.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Opens its second half year Feb. 4.
Courses of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy by Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., and on Æsthetics and Philosophy of History, by Prof. H. B. SMITH, D. D. A few vacancies for boarding pupils.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 699 Broadway. Established 1835.
BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO ENTER THIS WEEK.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Spring term of this seminary for the thorough education of young ladies will commence Feb. 7. For admission or circulars with full particulars address REV. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.
The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 53d-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

PROFESSOR MAURICE H. ROULLIER'S method of learning the French pronunciation in a very short time can be availed of in lessons, either at his residence or the pupil's. Address M. H. R., Station D, New-York.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHOSE PATRONAGE IS strictly first class, teaches French, German, Latin, Piano, Literature, History, Astronomy, Sciences, Mathematics, to adults or children; two hours vacant; desires resident or visiting position. GOVERNESS, Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WOULD attend in the evening to instruct in mathematics, English and phonography. Address TUTOR, Box No. 141 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....W. STUART
Stage Manager....J. G. HANLEY
Treasurer....H. J. JACKSON
ON EVERY EVENING
will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK,
being the third of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS; in which the same effort that found such cheering encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
The following is the distribution of the characters:
Duke of Venice....W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia....James Dunn
Antonio, the merchant of Venice....M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend....J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Salanio, Salarino, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio....Barton Hill, W. Nelson Decker, Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica....Marshall [illegible]
Shylock, a Jew....Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend....J. Dunn
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown....W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot....W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger....Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio....H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia....J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress....Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman....M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock....J. Morton
The scenery embraces—
The Rialto, Venice, by....C. W. Witham
2. A Venetian Street....C. W. Witham
3. Church of San Giovanni, by....C. W. Witham
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by....C. W. Witham
5. A Hall of Portias' House, by....J. Hilliard
6. A Garden in Genoa....J. Hilliard
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by....C. W. Witham
The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.
The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUBLE and KEOGH.
The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., when seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY, FEB. 4.
Inauguration of a brief season of
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
ROSSINI'S GRAND OPERA,
WILLIAM TELL. WILLIAM TELL.
Presented with most superb mountings and appointments and the following unexceptionable cast: Mlle. ELVIRA NADDI as MATHILDE; MARIE FREDERICI as HEDWIG; Mme. ROTTER as GEMMY; JOSEPH HERMANNS as WALTER JUNT; FRANZ HIMMER as ARNOLD; WILHELM FORMES as WM. TELL; JOSEPH CHANDON as GESSLER; WILLIAM GROSCHEL as RONDI; JOHN ARMAND as RUDOLPH; ALPHANS URCHES as MELCHTHAL; Mr. OTTO LEHMAN as LEUTHOLD.
A GRAND CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA of the very first standard will form important features of this great production, which in every respect will compare favorably with any previous representation upon either continent.
Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office of the theatre, which is open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
Notwithstanding the great expense attending this enterprise the prices will remain at the
REGULAR DRAMATIC RATES.
Admission to Dress Circle and Parquet 75 cents; Balcony Chairs $1; Orchestra Chairs $1 50; Family Circle 50 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
SECOND WEEK of the highly successful Spectacular, Romantic Drama of a
BIRD OF PARADISE.
With its BEAUTIFUL MUSIC!
DELIGHTFUL DANCING!!
CHARMING SCENERY!!!
WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATIONS!!!!
AND SPLENDID CAST!!!!!
SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock,
BIRD OF PARADISE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE THREE RED MEN.
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as OTTO.
THE YOUNG REEFER.
Miss FANNY HERRING as JULIAN.
THE BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF THE HORSE COMEDY,
received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
First week of the spirited equestrian diversion, entitled
BLIND MAN'S BUFF,
by Mlle. Jennette Ellisler, Mlle. Sover, Miss Emma Stickney, Miss Roberts and Mr. N. Austin.
First week of the
WONDERFUL PONY, "PUNCH,"
a diminutive creature of extraordinary sagacity, which has been trained to execute the most marvelous feats ever accomplished by a quadruped.
STARTLING ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing the greatest of lady riders,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the principal artists of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever brought together on this continent. Each entertainment to conclude with the successful side-splitting horse comedy, entitled the
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Principal characters by highly educated horses.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Dr. HEBBARD will lecture this evening on Beauty of Form, Strength, Long Life, &c. Manikin taken all apart. How to strengthen muscles, bed-ridden people, "overdone" people, female delicacy, washing dishes with a mop, getting "finished," "help-meets," modern ideas of work, retired life, laziness, poverty, failure in life and how to succeed, &c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 23½ Wall-st.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PRIVATE collection of S. P. AVERY, of Paintings by American Artists, will close on MONDAY at 4 P. M., at the gallery of LEEDS & MINER, No. 817 Broadway. Sale to begin at 7½ P. M.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York, and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words, DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of music, harp, piano and singing. Apply at Stodart & Morris' Piano Wareroom, No. 684 Broadway, and at residence, No. 66 East 17th-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Short Notice of a Few Notable Specimens of American Taste and Skill.

The *Europe*, which leaves this port on the 9th inst., takes with her *en route* to the Paris Exposition, the most valuable contributions of American art and manufacture which have yet been sent to represent our genius and our industry at the world's fair of 1867.

FINE ARTS.

The Committee appointed to select the pictures for the Exposition have completed their labors, and the paintings selected have been arriving daily for sometime at the rooms of Mr. S. P. AVERY, Broadway, where they now block up hall and passageways. Fifty tons space, by measurement, has been secured on board the steamer for the cases. Mr. AVERY is now winding up his business in the City, and will leave for Paris by the steamer of the 9th also, superintending personally, the shipping and unshipping of the paintings, and their further transit to their destination. There the scarcely less important task of hanging the pictures is also entrusted to this gentleman, whose long and well-known experience and special knowledge most admirably fit him for the somewhat difficult, anxious and extended labor. The Exposition, over, Mr. AVERY returns with the contributions, and will see to their safe delivery to their owners, art patrons and artists.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SON have had on exhibition at their salesrooms, Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, for several days, five magnificent instruments, specimens of American piano manufacture. These are also to go by the steamer of the 9th. In these instruments the Messrs. STEINWAY do not claim any praise for elaborate workmanship or external ornamentation. They are rich but plain instruments, the best they know how to make, but in no respect differing from those they now make for their customers. The shipment consists of five instruments in all—two large concert grands, one parlor grand, one square grand, and one new patent upright. The last named is of novel construction, and was patented in June last, its peculiarity being a double iron frame with a resonator of new construction. With this instrument the makers hope to astonish even the critical Parisians.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS send four instruments, two grands and two square pianos. These also are of plain make, the manufacture basing their claim of superiority on excellence of tone and simple elegance of make.

Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN have already shipped four specimens of their finest makes of organs, besides one which is superior to anything they have hitherto made, being constructed expressly for the Exposition. It is of the largest size, and contains 13 sets of reeds, with the full complement of stops, and has several late improvements. This organ has been gotten up mainly with the desire to show what can be done with reeds. The next largest contains eleven sets of reeds, and the other two are of ordinary size and makes, such as are manufactured daily for their home trade. Their space at the Exposition is 26 square feet.

SILVERWARE.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., we understand, are the only silversmiths who contribute to the Exposition from this country. They send the following, simply as specimens of American every-day manufacture in this line of goods: Four solid silver tea sets; two sets pitcher and goblet for ice-water, two *tete-a-tete* sets and a desert vase. In addition to these they send an exquisitely wrought statuette, being a facsimile of the "America" of CRAWFORD on the Capitol at Washington. The material is solid silver, oxydized. From base to the top of the figure it measures thirty inches, and weighs about two hundred ounces. The best workman in America, so Messrs. TIFFANY say, was engaged for thirteen weeks on the labor of chasing alone. Whoever he may be his work does him infinite credit. The finish throughout is faultless, and in no particular has the graceful outlines of the original design been lost in the reproduction. The very texture of the skin is rendered with a faithfulness which will receive its best reward in the appreciation of his fellow-silversmiths, who can best discover the points of excellence in the work.

BILLIARDS.

Messrs. PHALON & COLLANDER have just completed a billiard table specially constructed for the Exposition. It is a three-quarter size carrom table, that being the size and make now most popular in this country. The material is black walnut, of wax-polished, engraved and gilt. The mouldings are Grecian, and the tracery delicate and artistic. The cue stand is of unique construction, the handles being inlaid, each of a different pattern. The entire setout presents a specimen of American workmanship which in its specialty bids fair to secure an enviable reputation for the manufacturers.

TOBACCO.

The "ancient house" of LILIENTHAL will represent the tobacco manufacture. The case which is to be exhibited has been shown to visitors for several days back, at the factory in Barclay-street. It stands eleven feet high by six feet wide, and is surmounted by an appropriate sign in scroll work. It contains twenty-eight varieties of manufactured tobacco, each of these being put up in several different ways—in jars, boxes, canisters and packages, all of course constructed in an attractive way. Mr. LILIENTHAL will make a striking show in his corner of the Exposition. Whether he will convert the Parisians into chewers of the fragrant weed is doubtful. If not, let us hope that at least he will sneeze and smoke them to their satisfaction.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Not by any means the least important of our contributers to the World's Fair, will be that which represents our locomotive manufacture. A specimen of what we can do in this way will be sent from the Grant Locomotive Works at Paterson, New-Jersey. It has just been completed and will be sent forward on the 9th of this month, by the steamer *America*. All the working parts of the engine are of polished steel, the boiler, boiler cylinders, dome and stack being covered with silver. The "cab" or driver's compartment is constructed of walnut inlaid with maple and satin woods. The various levers and handles are tipped with ivory, and the whole presents a very gorgeous appearance.

In regard to the working parts of the engine, although they have been tested in the shop, it is not yet known how they will act when brought into practical operation, as they will be during the continuance of the Exposition. Arrangements have, it appears, been made to test all the locomotives sent to the Exposition, practically, and the *America* will have to compete with the best products of the foreign manufactories. This is the only locomotive which will be sent from this country.

The cylinder of the engine is 16-inch bore and 22-inch stroke; the driving-wheels are five and a half feet in diameter, and have steel tyres. The boiler is constructed for burning soft coal. The cost of the engine was $45,000, or about $30,000 more than the cost of an ordinary locomotive. It was built in sixty days, every part of it being of American manufacture. During the war the Grant Locomotive Works turned out one engine per day. Now the demand has fallen off to eight or ten per month.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It has been generally supposed that, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, particularly those of the fancy kind, the Old World was far ahead of this country. A sample, however, of what America can do in this way has been prepared by Mr. EDWIN C. BURT, of No. 27 Park-row, which will be sent out on the 16th of this month. All were manufactured in Mr. BURT's establishment. There are 60 pairs misses' and children's boots of the prevailing style, but each pair possessing a distinctive characteristic. There are silk, satin, velvet, kid and calf, of various colors, and ornamented in all sorts of ways, displaying much taste and ingenuity. The sewing has all been done by machinery, even the soles being affixed in this manner. A novelty in the boot way is what is termed the double boot, which can be transferred from a lace-up to a buttoned boot by the simple fastening or unloosing of a stud. Two or three pairs of gentlemen's slippers, lined with satin and ornamented in a very tasteful manner, have been added to the lot. The latter cost $50 per pair, and it is almost unnecessary to say are not extensively worn.

STOVES.

Among the stoves and heating apparatus for the Exposition is one manufactured by PRATT & WENTWORTH, of Boston. It is of very beautiful design and appearance, the castings being so smooth that they might almost be mistaken for bronze. Some peculiar improvements are embodied in the stove, among which are complete ventilation and equal temperature of the oven; a great saving in the fuel used; a current of heated air constantly passing through the oven, and a new method of conveying air to the fire. This stove is named the "Peerless," and in outward show looks more like an ornament for the drawing-room than a companion for the cook, subject to her greasy touch and the fearful abuse of pots and pans. The utensils, which are part and parcel of the complete whole, are no less attractive as specimens of fine workmanship. The teakettle is of burnished copper; the iron pots are enameled inside; the poker, lifters, &c., are of burnished steel, with rosewood handles and plated trimmings. No doubt this will be an attractive feature at the Exposition, and however Jean Crapeau may choose to turn up his nose at our cooking, he will be modest when he looks at the kitchen.

THE AMERICAN RESTAURANT.

A feature of special attraction to Americans at the Exposition will be the American Restaurant, or, as the progenitors choose to call it, "A Home for Americans at Paris." This will be situated near one of the main entrances to the great building, and be approachable not only from the exterior promenade, but also from the entrance way. Seventy-five cases of goods have been already sent off, mainly containing the cooking apparatus, soda-water fountains and the like, each and all specimens of American manufacture. The space allotted to this department is large, considering the value and scarcity of feet and inches at such a place. The basement will contain a kitchen and the manufactory of soda and mineral waters. The range ought to turn out fine cooking, as it is a most elaborate affair, with silver-plated mountings. The boiler will contain 300 gallons and supply the building with steam and hot water throughout. There will be employment here for twenty-five cooks, also of native manufacture.

The first floor—that on the level of the Promenade—will be the saloon for gentlemen, with bar, &c., ice-cream, soda-water fountains of fine workmanship, constructed mainly of various specimens of American marbles, mineral waters in imitation of the German springs. A characteristic painting by WILKIE has been purchased as an attraction to this saloon. The subject is a country boy taking his first drink.

The second floor will be given to the Ladies' Restaurant, entrance from the entrance-way before alluded to. Here, in addition to the luxuries of the saloon, will be provided a handsome retiring-room, with a Chickering in the corner.

The gentlemen are to be provided with a smoking and reading room, and still further, a post-office for special service of the American visitors is to be provided.

The conductors of this enterprise are Messrs. DOWS, of Boston; CLARK, of Philadelphia, and VAN WINKLE, of Newark, N. J.

CENTRAL PARK.

A Few Items from the Report of 1866—Projected Improvements and Pleasures of 1867.

The tenth annual report of the Central Park Commissioners is before us, and tells its usual pleasant story of good things done and to be done. As the Park approaches completion the new works constructed yearly are, of course, less important. Nevertheless, the work of improvement goes on in that which is no longer new to us, and the work requires much care and supervision, and calls for a report of progress annually as loudly as if new buildings were rising on every acre. We shall endeavor to give in abstract the substance of the report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE NORTH END.

The surface of the Park at the extreme northeast corner being completed the water was confined in the Harlem Lake in August last. The rustic stone bridge carrying the road across the valley north of the loch is complete—under the bridge passes the walk by the side of the running brook that supplies the lake; 4,915 feet of additional walk have been completed; 1,611 feet of drain-pipe and tile have been laid; 14½ acres were laid down in grass; several urinals and ornamental fountains erected; new rustic seats and shades have been provided in interesting localities.

PROGRESS OF THE WALL, AND TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING.

The Park wall has been forwarded as far as practicable; 17,708 trees and shrubs, and 7,318 herbaceous plants have been planted. Elm trees have been planted along the Fifth-avenue from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-fifth-street. The growth of the trees is such at various points that they cover and furnish the roads and walks, opening new vistas to the visitor as he proceeds.

The iron arch, No. 28, near the north gate-house of the great reservoir, is complete. The total expenditure chargeable to construction during the year was $250,983 17; 161 park settees and 22 rustic seats have been built during the past year; an additional place for watering horses has been arranged near Mount St. Vincent; two additional fountains and one drinking hydrant have also been provided. The receipts for sale of grass were $3,874 50.

STATISTICS.

Twenty-three musical entertainments were given during the year. The boats continue to be popular—83,337 persons have been carried in them during the year. There were 39 days of skating on the Park during the year. The use of the play grounds of the park have been extended to the schools of the City. The establishment of a Zoological Garden has long been the subject of attention, and plans are now so far complete as to warrant the expectation of an early commencement. Schedule A shows the number of living animals at the Park. In schedule C is given a statement in detail of donations during the past year; they are very numerous and interesting. The work outside of the Park, viz., grade of Eighth-avenue, grading of Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, Sixth and Seventh avenues, the island above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, circular place at entrance to Park at Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, Avenue St. Nicholas, and Manhattan-street improvements, at the west side of the City, above Sixty-seventh-street, are all discussed, and the progress made in each shown.

The average force employed during the year was 256, of mechanics, cartmen, laborers, &c.

Total length of Park drive now in use, 9 485-1,000 miles; total length of bridle roads now in use, 5 503-1,000 miles; total length of walk now in use, 26 559-1,000 miles; 9,833 cubic yards of gravel have been required to keep the drives in proper order.

The total cost of the Park up to this time, including cost of land and improvement, is $10,014,879 15.

The increased valuation of property in the three Wards surrounding the Park from 1856 to 1866 is $53,640,850. The rate of tax for the year 1866 is $2 30, yielding on the increased valuation above stated, an increased tax of $1,233,739 55.

The total number of arrests during the year was 110, being about one to every 75,000 visitors at the Park; 3,412,892 pedestrians, 86,757 equestrians and 1,579,808 vehicles entered the Park during the year.

THE VISITORS.

The following table shows the number of visitors for five years past, estimating three persons with each vehicle:

1862	4,195,515
1863	4,327,409
1854	5,740,079
1865	7,593,139
1866	8,289,073
The largest number of pedestrians entering the Park on any one day was June 24	81,312
The smallest number of pedestrians, Feb. 9	197
The largest number of equestrians, Aug. 25	1,037
The smallest, June 3	13
The largest number of vehicles, June 9	15,507
The smallest, Feb. 12	183

THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE PARK.

Not the least pleasant morsel of news the report conveys is the statement that, despite their indifferent accommodation, the animals at the menagerie are doing well. They ought to do well and receive especial attention, for they contribute in a great degree to the enjoyment of very many visitors, and to the instruction of not a few. The birds—may sunshine fall on their wings!—we learn are increasing in number rapidly; and we are told that the sparrows which were let out in the Park several years ago have multiplied, and are to be seen not only in the grounds but in the neighborhood round about.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The Commissioners tell us, and we tell it over again for the especial delight of our very young readers who must spell through this part of our story at least, that a large building is in process of construction for their exclusive benefit and enjoyment. This is to be situated on a piece of lawn—the children's play-ground. The building itself will be partly covered and partly shaded by climbing plants and be the gymnasium and play-ground when too hot on the ground. The dairy is to be situated quite close by, and from it are to pour rivers of fresh milk and roll islands of sweet curds. The approaches to this little fairy land will be from the Southern end, and will be so arranged that they will be in no way interrupted by either horsemen or carriages, but be pleasant, shady and uninterrupted avenues all the way.

Of those of larger growth the Commissioners have been mindful too. Croquet grounds will be thrown open for the young lovers of that game, and increased facilities for enjoyment will be afforded to the tide of school-boy visitors to exercise their merry games upon the lawns.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

This is the people's Park, it must be remembered, and its enjoyments are free to all the people and to their children. There can be no class distinction; all who behave themselves as they ought to do, neither mischievous in the destruction of that which is provided for their pleasure, nor interfering with the pleasure of others, are welcome to a full feast of the good things provided for them.

The report contains many more valuable details of the things accomplished during the completed year, and very much more that is interesting about what is to be done during this new one; but our limited space precludes our going into these at greater length at present. Suffice it to say the Commissioners, who have earned so well the best thanks of a delighted public, bid fair to merit through all time the people's gratitude.

CHESS.

Tournament of the New-York Chess Club.

The list of entries for the series of encounters consequent upon the Annual Tourney of the New-York Chess Club, has at length been declared complete. Twenty-three aspirants for honors to be thus acquired on the chequered field still contend for the three prizes offered; and as, according to the regulations of the tourney, each competitor engages to play two games against his fellow-aspirants, an elaborate calculation will exhibit the fact that it is incumbent upon every one to play forty-four games—the entire number of separate engagements thus involved amounting to an aggregate of five hundred and six games. Of this formidable number no less than three hundred have already been brought to issue. The destination of the first of the three prizes to be awarded is no longer a subject of doubt. The indomitable persistency and unequaled skill of Capt. G. H. MACKENZIE, the representative player of the New-York Club, having already secured to him the victory in thirty seven instances out of a total number of thirty-nine separate contests wherein he has been engaged. All this, be it remembered, under circumstances which involved the giving of more or less odds according to the presumed skill of his several opponents, excepting in the few instances which his opponents have had the temerity to encounter him on even terms. For prize No. 2 Mr. [illegible], of Brooklyn, stands foremost on the list; while the number of aspirants for the remaining awards, whose achievements are nearly equal, preclude prophecy by those not gifted with the attribute of second sight.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWBURGH.

In the correspondence-match between the chess clubs of Newburgh and New-York, each of the three games comprised therein have reached their eleventh move, the play on either side giving promise of a highly interesting and well-contested match.

AN ALLEGED PRIVATEER SEIZED.

Capture of the Steamship R. R. Cuyler by the Surveyor of the Port—Ex-Rebels and Formidable Armaments found on Board—Story of her Owners, &c.

Since the seizure of the steamship *Meteor*, which was alleged to have been fitted out for the Chilian service against Spain, very little attention has been paid by the public to the subject of her detention, by probably nine-tenths of whom the matter has been entirely forgotten. Indeed the *Meteor* case remains unsettled, that vessel having been released under bonds which remain uncanceled. Meantime, it would appear that the Chilian authorities, or parties representing them, have not been idle. This is revealed by the fact that the Surveyor of the Port, WAKEMAN, under the direction of Collector SMYTHE, yesterday afternoon seized the steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, which has for some time past been preparing, as was represented, for the service of the United States of Colombia, having been but a few days ago sold to Gen. SALGAR, the Colombian representative here. It is now charged that the *R. R. Cuyler* has been armed and fitted out for the Chilian or Peruvian service against the Government of Spain, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. At the time of her seizure the vessel had on board an armament consisting of four nine-inch broadside cannon, (said to be Dahlgrens,) two pivot rifles, (Parrott guns,) and a large quantity of ammunition and small arms; also several packages containing sections of boats, supposed to be intended for torpedo-boats, and some sixty ex-rebels. With this formidable armament and numerous crew the vessel was considered to be in excellent trim for doing mischief. The *Cuyler* has been under the vigilant eye of the Custom-house officers for several weeks, during which time the evidence of her mischievous design has been accumulating. From the affidavits which have been prepared in the case, and on the strength of which the vessel has been seized, it appears that two crews were shipped. One of these was to take the vessel to sea, after "clearing," in form, according to usage, so as to avoid suspicion; and the other and larger crew, represented in the first instance as passengers, were to assume the positions of seamen, marines, officers, &c., and begin privateering operations as soon, it is alleged, as the vessel was beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, by attacking Spanish merchant vessels. The officers of the crew of privateersmen and many of the seamen were obtained partly in Southern ports—particularly in Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, and some marines, according to the statements of the crew, came from Washington. The officers were told cautiously of the object of the voyage; that the vessel was to sail from New-York directly for Laguayra, Venezuela, and that the work they would be called on to do was to take prizes sailing between Havana and Barcelona. It was clearly understood that no fighting would have to be done, as the vessel was not intended for the attack of any man-of-war.

The name of the master of the *R. R. Cuyler* is E. J. READ, formerly of the rebel navy, who appears to have been entrusted chiefly with the management, including the payment of the expenses of the men on their way to this City, and here the privateersmen, according to the plan, were to number over a hundred, all told.

Col. VAN BRUNT, Deputy Surveyor of the Port, accompanied by several of the officers of the revenue cutter *Uno*, made the seizure late yesterday afternoon, finding READ in charge. The vessel had been cleared for Aspinwall in the name of Capt. BROWN, whoever that person may be. The crew of the *R. R. Cuyler* did not appear to be much surprised at the situation, although they were very much excited. Some of them were drunk, but not sufficiently so to be unpleasantly demonstrative. The whole business of watching and seizing has been carried on under directions from Washington. It is stated that the crew which was designed to work the vessel, either as a man-of-war or privateer, have been quartered in various places in the city, and have kept themselves and their business extremely private. They have nearly all, it appears, been in the Confederate privateer or other service, and their uniforms were but very recently taken on board.

The former owners of the *R. R. Cuyler* were RUSSELL STURGIS, ROBERT S. TAYLOR, HENRY HUBBELL and SAMUEL DORLAND; and it is understood that about a month ago Mr. STURGIS made application to the State Department at Washington to know as to the legality of making a sale of the vessel to the Colombian Government, and he was informed that there was no obstacle in the way of such a transaction. The owners claim that it was upon this assurance they fitted up the *Cuyler*, armed her, and were endeavoring to make a delivery of the property, according to the terms of an agreement with the Colombian authorities. They urge that they have respected the Neutrality Laws in all particulars, and that they have a right to complete their bargain. The *R. R. Cuyler*, when she entered the Colombian service, was to have been known as the *Rayo*, (lightning,) and was to have been, as is claimed, a regular vessel of war.

The *R. R. Cuyler* is of 1,231 tons burden, 238 feet long, a propeller, staunch and very fast. It is said she is able to run nearly twenty miles an hour. In the beginning of the late war she was purchased by the Government and armed, and did valuable work against the blockade-runners. Two of the captured vessels were named, we believe, the *Deer* and the *Hound*. She also captured the schooner *J. P. Wilder*, and had an engagement near Fort Morgan with the armed rebel vessel *Isabel*, which she destroyed. At the close of the war she was purchased at auction by her present owners.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF RAPE.

A Merchant Tailor Accused of Improper Conduct—The Prosecution Fails to Make a Case and the Complaint is Dismissed.

On Thursday last, ANNIE CASEY, of No. 87 Marion-street, appeared at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice HOGAN, and made a complaint against Mr. WILLIAM LINTHICUM, a merchant tailor at No. 726 Broadway, of an attempt at rape. In her affidavit the complainant stated that on the 20th ult. the defendant, who was her employer, came into her bedroom at his residence, No. 274 East Fifty-fifth-street, and attempted violation of her person. Mr. LINTHICUM was arrested by Officer LEAYCRAFT and arraigned before the Magistrate upon the charge. In his defence the accused denied the charge of rape, and claimed that the whole proceeding was an attempt to injure his reputation and extort money. He alleged that he had been approached by counsel for the complainant, and an offer to settle had been made, but he had rejected the offer. He did not deny being found in the girl's room, but he had gone there to obtain some information volunteered by her in relation to the housekeeper, Mrs. JULIA T. POLK, who, coming to the door, he had locked it to prevent her seeing him. He further charged the complainant with sundry irregularities, and with having made considerable mischief in his family. The magistrate questioned EMMA in detail, when she repeated her former statements. Mr. LINTHICUM demanded an examination, which was granted, and the hearing was held yesterday. The complainant was examined at length, but no new features were elicited, beyond the reiterated statement that the accused had made an attempt to violate her.

Mrs. JULIA T. POLK, of No. 195 West Thirtieth-street, was called for the prosecution. The following is her evidence:

I am a married woman; I do not live with my husband; I have been separated from him almost two years; I have been employed by Mr. Linthicum as governess; I went there the 1st of July and left him last Saturday; I recollect the morning of the 20th of January; I heard complainant's testimony; I was the person who knocked at the door; I came down stairs because I heard some one open the front door, and I thought it was my brother who had come in; I went out in the dining-room and seeing no one there I knocked at her door; the door was shut and fastened; I knocked three or four times; I also hallooed and no one answered until I called for the eldest son of Mr. Linthicum; Mr. Linthicum then unlocked the door; I cannot say whether he was undressed or not; I went into the room and Annie pretended to be asleep; I shook her and she said, "Why, Mrs. Polk, what is the matter?" I replied, "Annie, you are a bad girl and must leave this house;" Mr. Linthicum then said he had gone there on business, and that he had a right to go there; he also said that as far as he knew Annie Casey was a virtuous girl; I noticed him particularly at this time, and he was fully dressed; he had no overcoat on; and I do not know if he had boots on; I do not know that he had a collar or cravat on; he had not had sufficient time to put on his clothes; when I took hold of the girl I pulled her out of bed by the arm; I did not drag her around the room; she had no night robe on; it did not take a minute for me to pull her out of bed; after this occurrence I saw Mr. Linthicum standing at the door; I left his employ because of this transaction.

Cross-examined.—I went up stairs to my room and then came down again to see Annie; Mr. Linthicum had gone to his room previous to that; I called Annie into the kitchen and asked her if Mr. Linthicum had ever been in her room before; she said no; I asked her if he had ever made improper advances to her and she said he never had; I asked her if he had laid his hands upon her person and she said he had never troubled her; she said she was first aroused by hearing me come down stairs, and then saw Mr. Linthicum in the room, and she had exclaimed "Oh what will Mrs. Polk say;" I said, "Annie, Mr. Linthicum was undressed in your room, wasn't he?" and she said he was not, that it was too dark for her to see what he had on; I spoke to her again on the subject after daylight and she then told me that Mr. Linthicum had come to her room on business to see if my brother was in the house, and she was sure he meant nothing improper by going there; I asked her if she would remain there until Mr. Linthicum's sister came, and she agreed; I left on Monday to get board, but was disappointed and returned to the house, remaining until Saturday; complainant was discharged on Thursday, as Mr. Linthicum's sister was expected to bring an old housekeeper with her; I think it was five or six minutes after I heard the door shut until I knocked at the bedroom door; I think it was three or four minutes before the door was opened; as I passed into the room I saw Mr. Linthicum at the door; I never asked his consent for my brother to lodge there; he told me that he had heard some one moving about the house in a still manner, and he had gone down to see who it was; at the time I went into the room I did not hear any noise, and Annie said at that time that Mr. Linthicum had not touched her.

Mr. Charles Zimmerman, a nephew of the accused, testified that he had conversed with the complainant on Sunday, the 20th ult., on the subject of the alleged assault; Annie told him that Mr. Linthicum came to her room to inquire whether Mr. Clark, Mrs. Polk's brother, was in the house at that time or had been there through the day. He corroborated the evidence of the previous witness in describing the statements made by the complainant.

The case being closed without any evidence being offered on the part of the defence, the Justice took the papers and stated that he would render a decision at 3 o'clock P. M. When that time arrived the Magistrate said he had read the evidence over very carefully, and he felt constrained to dismiss the complaint, and he accordingly discharged the accused from all further custody. Mr. LINTHICUM then left the Court-room attended by his friends, who considered him fully exonerated.

Death of Ex-Gov. Hunt.

WASHINGTON HUNT, Ex-Governor of the State of New-York died at the Worth House, in this City, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, after a painful illness of several months' duration. Gov HUNT was born in 1811 in Windham, Green County, this State. He early adopted the legal profession, and was admitted to the Bar in Lockport at the age of 23. After two years' practice he was appointed First Judge of Niagara County, in 1836. In 1843 he received the Whig nomination for Congress in his district, and was elected for two successive terms, remaining in Congress till 1849, when he was elected to the office of Comptroller of this State. The following year he received the Whig nomination for Governor of the State, and was elected by a small majority over his Democratic opponent HORATIO SEYMOUR. He was renominated for a second term in 1852, against the same opponent, and defeated by a large majority—this being the year of the Presidential election, when the Democrats carried nearly all the Northern States. Since that time Gov. HUNT has not been a candidate for office, and, with the exception of occupying the position of temporary President of the last Whig National Convention that assembled at Baltimore in 1856, he has rarely appeared as an active participator in the political affairs of the country. With the death of the Whig party, of which he was an ardent admirer and zealous champion, he seems to have lost all care for party politics, though he continued to take a deep interest in public measures and often expressed his views through the medium of public and private correspondence. He declined to assist in the organization of the Republican Party, and through all its successful career was ranked among its opponents. Latterly his sympathies have been with the Democratic Party, in whose ranks he commenced his political life as an unsuccessful candidate for office. His last appearance as a political speaker was in the Gubernatorial campaign in Connecticut last Spring, when he was reluctantly induced to take the stump in favor of the Democratic candidate. Gov. HUNT was a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose conventions he often took an active part as lay delegate. He was a man of fine presence and gentlemanly manners, and pure and spotless character.

His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street. The remains will be taken to Lockport, the country residence of the deceased, for burial.

The Attempt to Burn a Ship at Sea.

The examination of the negro JOHN ROBINSON, charged with setting fire to the ship *Lady Blessington*, of Boston, while on a passage from Manila to this port, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner JACKSON at Jersey City. The following are the facts elicited:

Orrin H. Woodworth, being sworn, testified that he was first mate of the ship *Lady Blessington* and was on board of the ship on her last voyage here; he knew the cook, John Robinson; while on the watch at 3:30 in the morning witness heard the man on the lookout sing out that there was smoke coming out of the fore hatch; he procured a bar, and was about to break open the hatch, when the Captain appeared and requested him to stop; then saw the smoke coming out of the hatch, and told the watch to call all hands; found the fire in the block-locker, and it was soon put out with a few pails of water; on examining the pile of blocks, found it had been fired in the middle with fine chips, shavings, and tarred canvas; on going aft, witness saw the prisoner standing at the galley door—the door of his room; after going in the cabin, witness returned to find Robinson, but he was not in the galley nor in his room; fifteen minutes after that he saw him in the galley kindling a fire; Robinson said he had been on top of the house; at 8 o'clock the Captain called the crew before him; all hands thought that the cook, John Robinson, was the man that made the fire in the block-locker; the Captain ordered him in irons, and kept him confined in his room until the arrival in this port, where the vessel was hauled up to within twenty feet of the wharf in Jersey City; Robinson managed to get out of his room; the door of the room was barred from the outside and Robinson was shackled; did not know how he made his escape.

Wm. Wiesenbach, steward of the ship, testified that in going out to Manila, Robinson behaved well until one day a scene occurred between him and witness about a piece of cheese; the next day Robinson accused witness with having attempted to poison him; while in port at Manilla, the cook got drunk several times so that he could not do his business; one day things got so bad that witness was obliged to call the Captain into the galley; afterward the Captain spoke to the cook about it: things went on in the old style until near the Cape of Good Hope, when the cook would say to witness that that ship should never come in from the Cape; after passing the Cape, witness said to him, "Doctor, now we are around the Cape and I think we shall be very soon in New-York?" the cook replied that it would never come in and that the Captain did not steer the right course; his behaviour was so bad toward witness that he feared the man would do something bad if he had the means to do it with; he accused witness of trying to get him out of his place so that he could be shoved overboard and he was quite sure some one on board was going to kill him; told Robinson he might consider him (witness) a friend while they worked together; he replied "you are a nasty man because you belong to the color; I am a sheep among you wolves;" the day before the fire he told witness that he would take charge of the galley next day; in the evening after arriving in Jersey City, witness went into the galley and the cook said "it is a very nasty thing I am accused of, and I dont know how to get out of it;" next morning found the door where Robinson was kept broken open and he was gone; about four weeks before the fire, Robinson asked if there was any arsenic on board and was told that there was not.

George Peterson, second mate, testified, that at half past two o'clock in the morning, the first mate called and said there was fire in the ship; at four o'clock, the usual time for calling the cook, he was not to be found; witness went to the galley door and rapped for him; after a while he saw the cook coming down off the roof of the main deck-house, and he said he had been asleep there; at eight o'clock the Captain called all hands and questioned them separately about the fire; the cook was called last, and said he knew nothing about it; the Captain asked him if he told the boy the night before that they would see what they had never seen before aboard the ship; Robinson replied that he did say so; the Captain then put him in irons, and he was kept ironed until the ship arrived in Jersey City.

John St. Clair, being sworn, testified: I am 16 years of age; the night before the fire I was on the deck of the *Lady Blessington* from 6 to 8 o'clock; was talking with the cook at the galley door; he wanted to know if the booby hatch was open and I told him it was; he said he wanted to go there to sleep, to stow himself away; asked him what he wanted to do that for and he said some one was going to kill him and that he would put an end to himself; he had his shirt chuck full of shavings; asked him what he was going to do with them and he said I would see something that I had never seen before; I went below at 8 o'clock and did not see anything more of him that evening; about 2 o'clock, on the morning of the fire, Robinson came on deck and asked what time it was, and shortly after this the fire occurred; he had no business on deck at that time.

Enrich Johnson, carpenter of the ship, testified that the fire was built in the block locker with pitch pine, and part of this made the day before had paint on it; the cook got the shavings from the shop the night before; the locker where the fire was built was clean the day before; witness recognized some of the shavings found there by the paint on them.

Upon the above facts the prisoner was fully committed. The witnesses were required to find bail for their appearance before the United States Grand Jury, or, in default, the Commissioner had no alternative but to commit them. As they would receive $1 50 a day and board while detained, the witnesses decided to take up their residences at the County Jail, and were accordingly committed until the session of the Grand Jury, a week oren days hence.

The Weehawken Ferry.

The following is the presentment of the Hudson County, N. J., Grand Jury in the matter of the Weehawken Ferry:

Hudson Oyer and Terminer, January Term, 1867.—The Grand Jurors of the County of Hudson would respectfully represent that their attention has been called to the past and present management of the ferry conducted by the Weehawken Ferry Company, in this county.

The said ferry is used by very many of the citizens in the northerly part of the county, who pass from that section to the City of New-York and return thereby.

We have ascertained that the want of accommodation to the passengers thereon shows a total disregard of the said Company to the ordinary comfort of the passengers, as also to the moral sensibilities of the traveling public.

The Company run a single boat for the transportation of both passengers and freight, and such boat is represented to us to be unsafe for such purposes, her timber being old and rotten, and her machinery, either by reason of its age or by reason of want of skill or bad habits on the part of the engineers of the Company, being frequently out of order and creating frights and alarms on the part of the passengers.

That it has been and still is the common practice of the said Company to cause hogs and sheep to be driven into the place on said boat called by the Company the "gentlemen's cabin," and in said cabins to be transported to the City of New-York, to the disgust and discomfort of such of the passengers as desire to be sheltered in said place called the "gentlemen's cabin," and that said cabin is washed out no oftener than once in each week.

That the apartment on said boat called by the very respectable title of the "ladies' cabin" is used by men while in the enjoyment of tobacco in smoking and chewing, and consequently expectorating over the floors, rendering such apartment an unfit temporary habitation for men of cleanliness, to say nothing of the other sex, whose sensibilities are more delicate and acute.

That in addition to the want of cleanliness in the said apartment known as the "ladies' cabin," as hereinbefore shown, the said apartment is represented to us unfit for the reception of the more delicate sex in this:

That the roof of the said apartment has apertures therein sufficient to render it impossible for women or men to obtain a dry seat when rain descends, or in fact to permit the passengers to remain dry.

That on the inside of the ladies' cabin may be found obscene and loathsome writings and disgusting caricatures of themselves, sufficient to deter the respectable women of the county from entering such an abode if it were possible for them to find another expeditious mode of transportation. In fine, that the negligence of the Company, as well as the active bad management of the ferry, stamps it with all the incidents of a public nuisance, which, in case the same is not remedied, should be abated.

To the end, therefore, that the said Company should have notice that the attention of the public authorities has been called to the premises, we desire that the foregoing paper may be recorded by order of the Court; a copy of the same served on the President or other head officer of the Corporation, and also published in two of the newspapers of this county.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. V. TRAPHAGEN, Foreman.

State of New-Jersey, Hudson County, ss.—I, GEORGE W. CASSIDY, Clerk of Hudson County aforesaid, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer holden therein, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of a certain presentment, as the same is filed in my office, under date of 25th January, A. D. 1867.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court and county, this 31st day of January, 1867.

GEO. W. CASSIDY, Clerk.

THE WEATHER.

The Thaw in the City—The Ice in the Sound.

The thaw which set in mildly and promised to release us quietly from the perils of street and footpath with which we have been so fearfully tried for a month or more, has changed its tune in a most boisterous manner. In the afternoon of yesterday we were visited by what is familiarly known as a Scotch mist—a soaking yet almost imperceptible rain—that soon saturated all humanity out of doors, and added materially to the terrible state of the streets we have already groaned about. Toward nightfall the wind rose and the rain fell heavier, bringing with it half melted hailstones with sharp corners, which soon chased all but those who had to bear the storm within doors, and rattled against the window-panes as if they were dissatisfied with the extent of discomfort they administered out of doors.

It is a blessing that to-day is Sunday, for if the rain continues there is some hope that the streets will be passable with comparative comfort before Monday, when the great bulk of the City population must turn out to daily labor, wet shod or dry.

THE SOUND.

Yesterday the navigation of the Sound was effectually closed, the ice being from one to five feet thick, for distances of many miles in extent. Passengers, horses and wagons have been crossing for several days between Fort Schuyler, New-Rochelle, Willett's Point, Whitestone, Great Neck and City Island. On Wednesday last, from New-Rochelle to City Island, several loads of hay were driven over the ice, drawn by double teams. On Tuesday eight schooners and the steamers *Nereus*, *Oceanus*, *Continental* and two others were frozen in. Two of these succeeded since in cutting their way out and in reaching the City. Doubtless this thaw will soon release the captives, put an end to migrations of men and animals upon the ice, and bring it down to us in such fashion as we have not yet experienced. Unless it gets so porous as to become saturated and sink before it gets down to the East River, we may look for another period of peril to the ferry-boats, and offer up more prayers for East River bridges and sub-river tunnels.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company—Meeting of Shareholders.

About a hundred shareholders of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, a majority of them recent purchasers—held a meeting at No. 32 Pine-street yesterday, to take action with regard to the unfavorable rumors that have been in circulation relating to the financial condition of the company. Mr. CONETT was appointed chairman, and, after a motion had been carried to assess the scripholders to defray the expenses of whatever measures it might be found necessary to adopt, the report of the Committee appointed by the shareholders was read, in which it was stated that JOSEPH LINDEN had waited upon Mr. GRINNELL, the President of the Company, and informed him that the debts were $5,000 over the assets. Appended to the report was an agreement, as follows,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The undersigned, holders of the Sun Mutual Scrip, for the purpose of employing counsel and paying other incidental expenses necessary to ascertain the rights of all the scrip holders, agree to pay in the proportion to the amount of scrip held or represented by them—the same not to exceed half of one per cent. on the same, to be paid to the Committee.

Linda, Kingsley & Co., about	$22,000
W. Gilman, for himself and others	60,000
George A. Phelps	5,000
A. S. Sands & Co.	3,600
W. Burns	10,000
W. Mackey, for friend	10,000
J. W. Townley	5,000
John Myles	13,000
H. M. Barns	1,750
J. N. Sullivan	8,010
Hughes & Crehanger	3,000
Jas. Newman	15,000
E. E. Aaron	17,000
A. N. Spies	5,000
F. H. Cossitt	7,800
J. Myles, for Wm. Gowans	900
J. D. Haring	3,000
Howland Nottingham and others	2,000
Robert L. Taylor	2,200
Samuel Thompson's nephew	550
H. Adams	5,000
Hiram Fisher	5,000
B. B. Howard, for George Cub & Co.	14,000
J. Y. B. Mayhan	600
Wm. Gernan, addition to former subscriptions	12,000
Gershom J. Grover	4000

Mr. LANDER read a note from Mr. GRINNELL, in answer to one previously sent to him, stating that he had no power to permit them to examine the books, till the Trustees were consulted on the matter; but that he had no doubt the privilege would be granted, if the parties who might make the proposed search, would act in an orderly manner.

Mr. LANDER then offered resolutions that a committee be appointed to examine the books of the Company, and report to the scrip holders; and that a report of the affairs of the Company be transmitted to Mr. BARNES, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. After some discussion, during which the solvency of the Company was maintained by several speeches, the resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

THOMAS P. LYON, an inmate of the Putnam House, in Fourth-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made a charge of grand larceny against CATHARINE LYON, whom he accused of having stolen from him a diamond breast pin, valued at $200, and a ring worth $30. He also stated that the woman had admitted taking the property, and the pin was found in her possession, at which time she acknowledged to having placed the ring in pawn. CATHARINE was accordingly arrested and arraigned before the Court. When asked what defence she had she made the following statement: "I took the pin from him for safe keeping, as he was drunk, and I was afraid he would lose it. I have been living with Mr. LYON as his wife for two years. I plead not guilty." She was remanded for further examination. CATHARINE is a native of New-York, 25 years of age, and was formerly employed as a domestic in the Jefferson Market Prison. The complainant was at that time Deputy Keeper at the same prison, where the acquaintance between the parties was first formed.

FOUND UNDER A BED.

MICHAEL SWEENEY, a barkeeper, aged 21 years, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer GIBBONS, of the Third Precinct, on the complaint of PATRICK H. COOKLEY, of No. 203 Washington-street, who charged the prisoner with having concealed himself under a bed in one of the rooms at the above premises, with felonious intent to steal a quantity of clothing, valued at $400. It was also stated that the accused had no right to an entrance to said room, consequently the inference was that theft was contemplated. SWEENEY was fully committed for trial and locked up in default of $500 bail.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

JOSEPH RINTZ, of No. 404 Broome-street; JOHN H. ZIMMERMAN and JOHN H. BRAVERSON, of No. 13 Albany-street, and CONRAD MAUTZ, of No. 514 Broadway, were arraigned before the Court yesterday, charged with violating the provisions of the Excise Law. They were all held to bail for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

PASSING A FORGED CHECK.

A young man named MAURICE WATERMAN was brought before Justice LEDWITH, charged with passing a forged check for $38, purporting to be drawn by HENRY HOLBROOK, on the Second National Bank of Jersey City, in part payment for four baskets of wine which he purchased of Mr. DAVID STERN, of No. 47 Lispenard-street. The accused denied his guilt, and in default of bail was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

THE OLD STORY.

CHARLES BOLTON, who dwells at No. 187 East Seventeenth-street, swore before the Magistrate yesterday that at an early hour on Friday morning he met a girl named ANNIE LYONS on Broadway, and accompanied her to a saloon near by, where she robbed him of his wallet containing $80, with which she decamped. Warrant was accordingly issued and the accused arrested and committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

AUGUST WURSCH, who is engaged in the retail liquor business at No. 98 Third-avenue, was arraigned for violation of the Excise Law. He was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

Detective Officers KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday arrested two notorious thieves, named HERMAN WAGNER and LEWIS ROSENBAUM, who have been engaged in a series of house-thefts for the last three or four months. Upon searching their residence a large quantity of stolen goods was recovered, including a roll of 81 yards of fancy drugget, 50 gross of buttons, 19 dozen locks, 19 pairs boots, 3 patent tinner's machines, 120 dozen spools of cotton, 1,200 corsets, a trunk full of gentlemen's wearing apparel, &c. The property is now at the Tenth Precinct Police Station-house, where it awaits identification by the owners. The thieves were committed for examination.

EXCISE CASE.

ELIAS SCHILLING, of No. 45 East Broadway, was arraigned for violating the Excise Law, and committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 2.—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. F. Cleveland, Miss Margaret Cleveland and Miss Pauline Cleveland, New-York; Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Denhum, Poughkeepsie; W. H. Bogart, J. B. Lawrence, Jr., New-York; Capt. Morton, Glasgow, H. B. Platt and wife, Edward J. Parson, William Dougherty, Mrs. F. S. Mottam and child, Chicago; Geo. P. Hunt, wife and child; Thomas H. Taylor, Jr.; G. F. Davis, Hartford; Charles Halliday, New-York; Robert Service, Henry Plumbrick, Mrs. Capt. Morton, Glasgow; Mrs. J. W. Dearing, New-York; Diego Costa and wife, Aspinwall; C. J. H. Tower, E. W. C. Lloyd, Hamilton; John Buckley, Robert Ferguson, James E. Kerr, Galt, Canada; August Dolfus, Paris; Mr. Jordan, New-York; Dr. Vallack, Toronto, Canada; Robert Wiltshire, F. S. Rowland, wife and child; E. V. Braure, L. V. Braure, Peirce F. Bertini, Nassau; Wilbraham Gale, Londo.

FEB. 2.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—Mr. Haller, J. Heywood, L. Tonian, Miss C. K. English, A. Kesser, Mrs. Emery, M. Keller, J. Plunkett, Mrs. Marshall, Rev. W. H. Bidwell, M. H. Smith, Mrs. Stanley, A. M. Walsh, J. S. Utley, New-York; W. Wright, Geo. McNabb, J. White, California; F. Almanoz, E. Accoli, Cuba; P. Torrence, New-York; M. McKaffie, London, C. W.; John Tallmer, Buffalo; S. Tressaine, Paris; B. Hohuman, Havre; Miss Loucher, Chas. Stanley, J. Cormue, New-York; Frank Haydn, Adolphine Clerk, Boston; J. Quinn, New-York; A. Van Winkle, Mrs. Van Winkle, Geo. H. Guerin, Miss Fanny Guerin, Newark, N. J., and others in the steerage.

FEB. 2.—*In steamship Iowa, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Mrs. T. D. Renley, James Wood, Mrs. Miller, John Miller, A. C. Leslie, Moyses Gonsalizes, A. McC. Bell, John McC. Bell, Miss Mary J. Sorland, John Maher, Matthew Russell, Anm. McArthur, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—James Grant, Ysidoro Martin Martinez, G. Sitis, Frank Marques, J. W. Frisbie, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Smith, Mrs. Frank Smith, M. Martinez de Fernandez and daughter, Mrs. M. E. Knowlton and son, Miss E. Gross, L. N. Shear, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Perry, Jos. W. Valkenberg, S. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Spencer, Mrs. M. A. Curtiss, William Stone, D. Harry Shahan, W. J. Berston, Wm. Cohen, F. Garcia, Sylvain Coblentz, Wm. McAleny, J. Hunter, Chas. Gross, F. L. Shear, Miss C. Gross, Victor Meyer, Peter A. Henriot, Chas. Spencer, Jr., Miss T. Spencer, W. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Mills, Miss A. Downs, Frank Earle.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship San Salvador from Savannah—Mrs. C. Van Heman and two children, John Fisher, A. Wittichen, Henry P. Bush, Mr. Van Pelt, William E. Ashmead, F. Younge, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Hillyer, C. A. Whittlesey, J. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gray, Joseph Williamson, Miss Amy Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Newhall and two children, Isaac Styles, George W. Holden, Capt. Charles A. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Hancock, P. Crippen, Col. F. Gaebel and wife, E. A. Pleslin, Rev. James Willett, wife and child, Frederick Steenworth, Thomas F. Stevens, Miss Carrie Patterson, A. B. Matthews, J. T. Colcord, William G. Haslitt, Mrs. Jowen, Miss Newhall, P. Masters, J. L. Robinson.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—W. A. Caldwell, Miss Edwards, M. McHugh.

In bark Hosea Rich, from Buenos Ayres—H. R. Iesser and wife, late U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres; W. T. Savory, C. J. Jardine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 09	Sun sets	5 20	Moon rises	6 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 59	Gov. Island	7 48	Hell Gate	9 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Merrimack, Van Sice, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Key West, Hathorn, Vera Cruz, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; R. R. Cuyler, Dollard, Aspinwall, R. Sturges; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Carlotta, Collins, Charleston, C. A. Whitney; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, G. Heineken & Palmore; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk and City Point, G. Heineken & Palmore; Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed.

Ships Elpis, (Norw.,) Jensen, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Witch of the Wave, Todd, Valparaiso, Thompson & Hunter; Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Chapman, (Russ.,) Wikarden, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Agilis, (Br.,) Cramm, London, G. F. Bulley; Jos. Eneas, Grosenich, Demerara, Jos. Eneas.

Brigs Gondolier, (Br.,) Crane, Kingston, Jam., A. W. Solomon & Co.; Logan, Anderson, Charleston, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schooners Gen. Grant, Corse, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; Ella L. Trefethen, Titcomb, Havana, Goldthwaite & Overton.

Arrived.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Jan. 30, 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steamship Mary, Hay, Mobile Jan. 22, via Key West 27th, with cotton to Caldwell & Morris. Has had heavy N. E. winds the whole passage.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Havre Dec. 20, with mdse. and 21 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. The ship Jacob A. Stamler, Sampson, sailed for New-York a few ds. previously. The W. F. has been 10 ds. W. of Nantucket. Had one death among the passengers. Jan. 10, in a heavy gale from westward; lost cross-jack yard, split mizzentopsail. Dec. 8, the second mate, J. Keymberg, fell overboard when coming on board in Havre, and was drowned.

Ship Bernice, (of Liverpool,) Mellin, Calcutta Oct. 6, with mdse. to J. R. Burk. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 3, and crossed the equator Jan. 7. When off Hatteras experienced a heavy westerly gale, which lasted 4 ds., and was blown to the south of the gulf. Jan. 11, Wm. Wilson, seaman, a native of Sweden, died of dysentery, and was buried at sea. The mate and 10 seamen are sick, and have been sent to hospital.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London and Isle of Wight Dec. 11, with mdse. and 52 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Jan. 11, Charles Coates, seaman, was washed overboard and lost. No date, Jacob Nelson, seaman, fell from the boat-gallows, and died from his injuries.

Ship Midnight, (of Boston,) Brook, San Francisco Oct. 13, with mdse. to J. O. Baker. Crossed the equator Nov. 3, passed Cape Horn Dec. 2, and crossed the equator in Atlantic Jan. 1. Has been 14 ds. to the north of Bermuda with heavy westerly gales.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London Sept. 4, via Queenstown Dec. 16, with mdse. and 30 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co.

Ship Franklin, Bursley, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Bark Hosea Rich, Pomeroy, Buenos Ayres Nov. 28, with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Had light northerly winds to the equator, crossed Jan. 2; since then strong N. W. gales. The bark Sierra Nevada, Dickey, for Valparaiso, sailed Nov. 17; bark Enoch Benner, for do. 21st. The Br. brig John Butler, Knowles, from Mobile, and Brazilian brig Palma, Penny, from Pernambuco, both owned in the United States, went ashore during a heavy gale on Oct. 28, having parted their chains, and received considerable damage.

Bark Wild Gazelle, (of Boston,) Lewis, Shanghai 120 ds., with teas, &c., to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 5; crossed the equator in Atlantic Jan. 1, since which had very heavy westerly gales; lost topsail-yard, split sails, &c. Has been 15 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Ursula, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Pendergrast Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales for the last 20 days.

Bark Helen Dyer, (of Portland,) Clapp, Malaga 61 ds., with fruit to H. J. & J. U. Brookman. Has had heavy gales from the S. W. to N. W. since Jan. 3, and had been to the north of Bermuda since that date.

Bark Tawasota, (of Boston,) Greenough, Galveston Dec. 28, with cotton, &c., to master.

Bark Circassian, (of Jersey,) Amy, Rio Grande 67 ds., with hides, &c., to De Vertu, McCully & Marsh. Has had heavy weather.

Bark Myrtle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Boddie, Gonaives 23 ds., with logwood to master. Has had heavy weather, and stove bulwarks. Lett no vessels.

Brig Jacmel Packet, Saunders, (late Dowes,) Singapore Aug. 20, and Aspinwall Jan. 8, with mdse. to H. A. Smythe, Collector of the port. Jan. 31, lat. 38 50, lon. 72 10, saw the wreck of schr. Mary, of New-Jersey. The Jacmel Packet was from Singapore for Melbourne, Australia, and was seized by the U. S. Consul at Aspinwall for an attempt by the Captain to dispose of her cargo at that port to the Venezuelan Government. She is in charge of an officer and prize crew of the U. S. steamer Mackinaw.

Brig Eclipse, (of St. Kitts,) Stevenson, Demerara 41 ds., with molasses to J. M. Smith. Has been 27 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. gales; carried away bobstay, lost sails and received other damage; was obliged to stave about 40 puncheons molasses. Jan. 31, off Montauk, spoke brig Undine, from Mobile for New-York, who supplied us with provisions.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Upton, Messina 80 ds., via Hampton Roads, with fruit to Thompson & Hunter. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 2. Jan. 6, was within 650 miles of New-York, since which time has had a succession of heavy gales from N. W. and N. N. W. principally; lost and split sails and carried away bobstays. Jan. 12, lon. 73 30, lat. 32, saw a schooner, with bowsprit and head of foremast gone, apparently abandoned; could not get near enough to ascertain her name.

Brig Queen of the Fleet, (of Bridgeport,) Balmanno, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Helene, (Hamb.,) Finkler, Angostura 27 ds., with hides, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Conrad, (Dan.,) Claussen, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Napier & Wellsford.

Brig Anna, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, St. Martin's 28 ds., with salt to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Palermo 73 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Has had strong westerly gales for the last 30 days.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Port Royal.

Schr. Friederike, (Old.,) Janzen, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with coffee to order. Has had heavy gales from S. W. to N. N. W. the entire passage.

Schr. Gerah Banker, Ellis, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Had strong westerly gales up to Hatteras, since fine weather, and made the run from that point in 3 days.

Schr. Ralph Post, West, Apalachicola 21 ds., with cotton to master. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. S. S. Nelson, (of Truro, N. S.,) Atkins, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. L. H. Perkins, Sopers, Port Royal 7 ds., with ordnance stores to master.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Charleston, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. E. Colgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Dick Williams, Corson, Washington, N. C.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Savage, Washapreague, Va.

Schr. Wm. Maxcok, Catlin, York River, Va., oysters.

Sailed.

Steamships Germania, Denmark, Edinburgh, Eagle, City of New-York, Carlotta, Saragossa, George Cromwell, Merrimack, Rapidan, San Salvador.

The steamship Iowa is anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. steamers Delaware, from Liverpool; Glaucus, from New-York; ships John Sidney, from New-Orleans; Success, from Mobile; barks Lizzie H. Jackson, from Glasgow; Tejuca, Bonaire; Edward Everett and Hadley, Baltimore; brigs S. E. Voorhies, Mobile; E. H. Kennedy, Savannah; Redwood, Charleston; W. A. Dresser, New-York, and schr. Golden City, Jeremie.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. barks Helen Maria, fm Sierra Leone; Talavera, fm Buenos Ayres. Brigs Protege, fm Fortune Island, Ida L. Ray, fm Bucksville; L. S. Knight, fm Baltimore; also schrs. J. B. Curtiss, fm. Merigoomsh; Maggie, fm St. Domingo City; R. C. Thomas, fm Charleston, and Ralph Carleton, fm same place. Below, ship Fearless, fm Manila.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—Sld. steamer Quaker City for New-York; brig J. H. Devereaux, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—Sld. steamer San Jacinto.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 2.—Sld. Fairbanks and Juno early this morning.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Andrew Fletcher, Capt. Andrew Hennessy, while towing the ship Hudson up yesterday morning, got fast in the ice, and the ship came up on her, striking her on the port side, which forced her so heavily on the ice as to carry away her starboard wheel, and stave a hole in her side ten feet long by six feet wide. By throwing all the coal on the port side she was careened sufficiently to keep the hole above water, which was planked up temporarily, which enabled her to be towed by the tug Olive Baker, Capt. Davenport, to Burtis' Ways, Red Hook, where she will haul out to-day. From four to five tons of ice were thrown out of her cabin after the hole was planked up.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The steamer Virginia arrived at the wharf to-day, having forced her way through the ice from City Point.

Spoken, &c.

Daniel—bark, bound S., was seen, Dec. 28, off Cape St. Roque.

E. A. Bernard—brig, from Shelbourne, N. S., for Philadelphia, Feb. 1, Barnegat bearing N. W. by W. 8 miles.

Hunter—bark, of and from Portland for St. Jago, Jan. 19, lat. 29 11, lon. 67 54.

Harry Bluff—ship, of New-York, from Callao for Gibraltar, 48 ds. out, Dec. 21, lat. 24 16 S., lon. 20 26 W.

J. McIntyre—brig, from St. Martin's for Boston, Jan. 30, off Montauk.

Mentor—Swed. bark, bound E., Dec. 30, lat. 46 38, lon. 23 11.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 25, ships John Bunyan, Carver, unc., dischg.; B. Aymar, Sawyer, do. do.; Parana, Langston, for New-York, entered 25th; barks Washington Butcher, for Boston, ldg.; Talavera, Carver, do. do.; Sarah A Staples, Staples, from Newport for West Coast, dischg.; James McCarther, McCarty, from Boston, do.; Sarah Hobart, Croston, from Portland, do.; E. F. Harriman, Harriman, from Newport, do.; Harriet Haseloop, for New-York, ldg.; Lizzie Hurd, from Portland, unc., arr. 26th; John Dwyer, Killman, for New-York, dischg.; H. A. Stephenson, Hartung, do., ldg.; Crerar, do. do.; Richard Irwin, Sherbourne, for Boston, dischg.; White Wing, Ross, for New-York, ldg.; brig Morning Light, King, from New-York for Colonia Sauda Oriental; schr. May, Townsend, from New-York, unc., waiting orders.

At Demerara, Jan. 6, brig Normby, from Boston, waiting.

1867.

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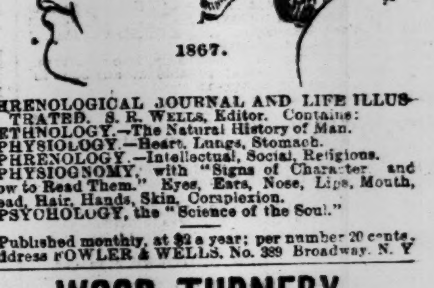

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 155, Feb. 2, 1867.

30, 9, 2, 3, 46, 77, 37, 55, 28, 54, 16, 24, 4.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 156, Feb. 2, 1867.

54, 38, 51, 3, 39, 66, 47, 50, 44, 16, 29, 26, 53.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 79, Feb. 2, 1867.

61, 36, 60, 71, 62, 50, 6, 56, 23, 64, 20, 3, 55.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 80, Feb. 2, 1867.

71, 9, 69, 45, 55, 57, 17, 66, 16, 75, 68, 36, 24

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CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FIRE IN Trenor's Palace Hall, No. 775 and 777 6th-av., Mr Trenor will for the present hold his classes' soirees and balls at his other large and splendid rooms. "Lyric Hall," corner Broadway and 47th-st.